



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
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CONTENTS: Vol. LIX. No. 2 (Series No. 1,120).

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| American Notes..... | 45 | Irish News | 40 |
| Art of Pharmacy | 50 | Legal Reports | 56 |
| Australasian News | 44 | Marriages | 47 |
| Bankruptcy Report | 58 | More Medicinal Plants .. | 60 |
| Botanical Work | 63 | New Companies and Com- | |
| British Pharmaceutical | | pany News | 58 |
| Conference | 46 | Observations and Reflec- | |
| Business Changes..... | 47 | tions..... | 51 |
| College Notes..... | 61 | Our Town Traveller..... | 62 |
| Colonial and Foreign News | 45 | Outings | 63 |
| Correspondence..... | 69 | Personalities | 59 |
| Courtesy..... | 50 | Pharmaceutical Society of | |
| Deaths..... | 47 | Great Britain:— | |
| Deed of Arrangement | 53 | Major Examination ... | 46 |
| East Indian News | 44 | Photographic Notes..... | 64 |
| Editorial Comments:— | | Scientific Progress | 50 |
| British Trade in June... 52 | | Scotch News | 41 |
| "Held Out" | 53 | South African News..... | 43 |
| Poisoning in India | 51 | Stopping the Leaks | 61 |
| Notes | 54 | Trade-marks Applied for... 59 | |
| Elementary Dispensing | | Trade Notes | 58 |
| Practice | 48 | Trade Report..... | 65 |
| English News | 38 | Value of Externals | 49 |
| French News..... | 42 | Westminster Wisdom | 62 |
| Gazette | 58 | | |

OUR SUMMER ISSUE

Will be published on July 27.

It will be a good business number in every respect.

Advertisers should make sure of having some announcement in it.

Business people will read it and keep it, because it will help them to buy well.

Those who do not advertise should begin in the Issue by arranging with the Publisher for an effective advertisement.

The Summer Issues of the "C. & D." are always attractive and interesting; this month's one will be exceptionally good in these directions.

Regular advertisers who have not given the Publishers instructions in regard to the Issue should attend to the matter without delay, as only another week remains before we go to press.

Summary.

THE Edinburgh Major Examination questions are given on p. 46. SOME MORE LETTERS on apothecaries' titles are printed on p. 69.

A NEW SYSTEM of electrical and ozone treatment is described on p. 62.

A RACY ACCOUNT of Beira, by a Cape correspondent, is printed on p. 43.

PROFESSOR TAIT, of Edinburgh, the famous physicist, died on July 4 (p. 47).

"XRAYSER" recalls important points in regard to the dispensing of poisons (p. 51).

A NUMBER of English drug-contracts which have been settled are reported on p. 39.

THE DRUG-TRADE in the principal towns of Cape Colony is not yet satisfactory (p. 43).

THE University of Birmingham conferred degrees for the first time last Saturday (p. 38).

OUR CRICKET-REPORTS are on p. 33. Davy Hill's C.C. still lead in the league contest.

BUSINESS on the chemical and drug markets is quiet this week, but a few things are dearer (p. 65).

YOUNG DISPENSERS will find some more good hints by Mr. Joseph Ince on p. 48. They deal with solution.

MINOR CANDIDATES are now summoned to be examined in Galen Place at 10.20 P.M. and 1.50 A.M. (p. 55).

PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE is goods in the sense of the Carriers Act, 1833. A case in point is reported on p. 56.

A "BOOTS" drug shop is, on the average, worth 4,000l., and a "Day's" 2,000l. So "Xrayser" calculates (p. 51).

THE Wallis Chlorine Syndicate have won their case against the American Company, which was to work the patent (p. 56).

EIGHTEEN PAPERS have so far been promised for the Dublin meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (p. 46).

THE Board of Inland Revenue is becoming more strict in interpreting indirect recommendations of remedial articles (p. 53).

THE NAMES of the candidates who passed the Irish pharmaceutical Preliminary and Assistants' examination are given on p. 40.

GOOD HINTS about bottles, labels, and other externals to dispensing medicines, are given on p. 49, by an American writer.

RESEARCH on the solution of difficulties, especially of LiMCO_{250} , is the subject of Mr. Fred Reynolds's sketch on p. 50.

THE B.P.C. MEETING AT DUBLIN at the end of this month promises to be a big success. The latest particulars about it are given on p. 46.

FAKE COCAINE PRESCRIPTIONS are afloat in the West end of London which our readers had better be on the look-out for. One is given on p. 55.

OIL OF CALAMUS has been reinvestigated, with results which are reported on p. 50, along with notes on cinchonine, menthol derivatives, and terpineol.

BRITISH TRADE was below the average in June, but the export business in chemicals and medicines was good; indeed the increase merits attention (p. 52).

THE QUEENSLAND PHARMACY BOARD is considering the advisability of dividing the qualifying examination, for the same reason that is urged in Great Britain (p. 44).

A DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE, which inquired last year into the administration of the Herbaria of the British Museum and Kew, recommends amalgamation of the two at Kew (p. 63).

A BOURNEMOUTH chemist is charged with selling tr. cinchon. co. said by Mr. Cripps to be deficient in alkaloid, but this is denied, and the reserve sample has been sent to Somerset House (p. 56).

AGRIMONY, dropwort, sorrel, bugloss, caraway, and white dittany, are some of the medicinal-plants which should be seen in flower this month. Figures of and notes about them are printed on pp. 60 and 61.

LORD ROSEBERY is a warm admirer of the medical profession. We print some remarks by him, also by the Hon. Sydney Holland, with reference to the consumption of drugs at the London hospital (p. 55).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The London School Board have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. Pailip & Son for supplying Clarkson's oxygen-gas, steel oxygen-cylinders, and fittings for cylinders.

There was nearly a score of competitors in the Bovril sand-design competition at Scarborough on July 3. Two members of the Corporation acted as judges, and the Mayoress distributed the prizes.

At West Hartlepool on July 4, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against John William Carter, herbalist, who is alleged to have performed an illegal operation upon Agnes Wilson which resulted in death.

The only samples of drugs analysed last quarter by Mr. A. H. Allen, Sheffield, city analyst, were three of camphorated oil. Of these two were prepared wholly and one substantially in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

A stained-glass window has been placed in St. Alphege Church, Canterbury, by Mrs. W. Mount, to the memory of her husband, the late Alderman Mount, pharmaceutical chemist, Canterbury. The window is to be unveiled on July 18.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Royal Albert Memorial, Exeter, on July 8, the Principal of the College was instructed to take steps to fill the office of lecturer and demonstrator of chemistry, botany, pharmacy, and materia medica, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Alan H. Ware to the dispensership of the Exeter Dispensary.

At Rye last week two small boys, named Hatter and Edwards, had to pay 5s. costs for breaking two ginger beer bottles, the property of Wm. Edward Colebrooke, aerated-water manufacturer. Mr. Hayles prosecuted at the instance of the Kent and Sussex Association of Mineral-water Manufacturers, and said last year it cost Mr. Colebrooke 7l. a week to replace broken bottles.

British Tuberculosis Congress.

The King is taking keen personal interest in the forthcoming Congress, which opens at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, in London, on July 22, and at his request, and on his behalf, the Duke of Cambridge will open the proceedings. Papers will be read by eminent specialists, and the whole subject will be very fully dealt with. Mr. Malcolm Morris is Hon. General Secretary, and Sir Arthur Trendell has been appointed Hon. Assistant Secretary. There will be four sections, viz.:—State and municipal, medical (including climatology and sanatoria), pathological (including bacteriology), and veterinary (tuberculosis in animals).

The Arsenic Inquiry.

At a meeting of the London County Council on July 9, a report was submitted from the chemist to the effect that since March 23 he had examined 302 further samples of malt-liquor, glucose, jams, &c., for arsenic. Only minute traces of arsenic were found in two samples of syrup. A large quantity of syrup was taken, and, by careful manipulation, the amount of arsenic present was found to be less than one part in five million parts. Since the inquiry began 760 samples have been taken, but in these two cases only has arsenic been found.

Commercial Education.

At the dinner on July 5 of the Old Bristol Grammar-school Boys, Mr. Alfred Mosely, a diamond merchant, deplored the fact that the Germans and Americans were securing the big positions and were building up the largest businesses, and he thought the educational system was at the bottom of it. With the object of finding out our shortcomings, he had invited delegates from the London School Board, from the school boards of the principal provincial cities, from technical authorities, a number of the permanent officials of the

Education Department, and representatives of other educational bodies, to the number of about forty, to be his guests in visits to Germany and America, in order to study the educational systems at work there. The commission, for such it would be, would thoroughly inquire into all the details of the various curricula, the method of teaching, and so on. Mr. Mosely is prepared to pay the whole of the expense in connection with the matter, as he feels very strongly that something of the kind will have to be done if we are to maintain and improve our commercial position. He has been in correspondence with Lord Reay, the chairman of the London School Board, who heartily approves the suggestion.

Butter Regulations Committee.

The first meeting of this committee was held at the Board of Agriculture on July 5, when it was decided that an endeavour should be made to issue an interim report during the autumn on the question of the proportion of water in butter. It is intended to have samples of butter derived from various places in Great Britain and Ireland analysed in the Government laboratories, the object being to determine seasonal and climatic variations.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. Dencer Whittles, formerly proprietor of Whittle's Pharmacy, Wheeler Street, has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Alderman Clayton (Ph.C.), Chairman of the City Finance Committee, has mystified the city by an enigma on local taxation, and "declines to reveal the great fiscal secret he has locked up in his official bosom."

Hyoscyamus is a curious plant. It positively refuses to be cultivated in some districts, but if left to itself it seems to thrive well. It has been seen lately by a pharmaceutical student of botany on a rubbish-heap at King's Heath growing luxuriantly, and as a stray from a country cottage-garden in a by-lane near Burnt Green Station.

The attendants in chemists' shops appear to be under the influence of an epidemic of accidents. One was seen the other day in a well-known wholesale house who had blisters all over his face, and seemed to have been making the acquaintance of sulphuric acid; another had the palm of his hand fractured badly, while a third with arm in sling was trying to disperse, with his left hand. Can it be the effects of cycling or the want of it? It cannot be carelessness, for that is not known in Birmingham pharmacies.

At the first congregation of the University of Birmingham on Saturday, July 6, a degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Professor Hillhouse and Professor Percy F. Frankland, amongst others of the University professors. The degree of Master of Dental Surgery was conferred upon Mr. John Humphreys, who is a *persona grata* with the local Chemists' Association. Pharmacy was represented in the very imposing procession of professors and officials, by Mr. Francis Corder Clayton, Ph.C., who is Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. C. Kneale, who at one time was assistant in the shop of Mr. Charles Thompson, Sparkbrook.

Photographic Convention.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom is being held at Oxford this week, and a large number of members are taking part in the proceedings. The members of L'Union Internationale are also holding their gathering at Oxford in conjunction with the convention. On Monday evening a reception was given in the municipal buildings by the Mayor, Mr. G. Claridge Druce, who also invited to the gathering the members of the Ashmolean Society and the Oxfordshire Natural History Society to celebrate the recent amalgamation of the two bodies.

What is an Apothecary?

On July 1 Mr. C. Luxmore Drew held an inquest on the body of George Edward Greenwood (9 months old), who was found dead in bed beside his parents. The mother said the child suffered from convulsions, and had been ailing from birth. Jeffrey Cammack, chemist and druggist, 153 Dawes Road, Fulham, from whom the mother purchased a "diarrhoea-mixture," said he gave the medicine from a "stock"

prescription. The dose for an infant of nine months was ten drops, which would contain about one-third of a drop of laudanum. The Coroner: Surely you don't give opium indiscriminately like that? Witness: I simply gave her what is usual. We are bound to keep it. The Coroner: You are not bound, sir. You are liable to a heavy fine if you undertake the duties of an apothecary in this way. It is highly dangerous for a chemist to take upon himself to prescribe medicine in any case. Dr. John Delahunt, who had made a *post-mortem*, said injudicious feeding had caused diarrhoea. A mixture containing opium was not the right thing to give, but sufficient mixture was not taken to at all accelerate death, which was due to pneumonia and bronchitis.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. C. T. Kemp, pharmaceutical chemist, Hereford, has been appointed chemist to the City Council for the ensuing half year.

The Grantham Town Council has appointed Mr. W. Whysall, pharmaceutical chemist, to supply drugs to the Corporation for the next six months.

Mr. W. Rigby, chemist and druggist, has been appointed by the Barnsley Town Council to be chemist to the Kendray and Smallpox Hospitals for the coming year.

The Medway (Kent) Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Ostler & Co. (Limited), chemists and druggists, Rochester, to supply drugs to the workhouse for the next three months. It was stated that the price given (25*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*) was slightly in excess of the prices quoted by other firms in London, but for the sake of convenience it was thought advisable to get the supply from a local chemist.

The following are some of the prices accepted by the Devonport Board of Guardians for drugs for the indoor and outdoor poor of the district:—

Iodide of potash, 8*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; bromide of potash, 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; salicylate of soda, 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; absorbent lint, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; absorbent cotton-wool, 10*d.* per lb.; boric lint, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; pil. opii gr. j., 9*d.* per gross; liq. morph., P.B., 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb.; tr. opii, P.B., 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

We imagine that chemists generally will regard these prices as cutting it rather fine.

At a meeting of the King's Lynn Board of Guardians on July 4, a member complained that the Board were paying 38*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for disinfectant soap, which the master of the workhouse said could be purchased for 28*s.* It was pointed out by another member that the order was given by the Board and the price could not now be disputed. He concurred, however, in the first speaker's complaint, and considered that some of the prices charged for chemist's goods were abnormally high. The Guardians, he advised, should make contracts for such articles. The discussion was closed upon the understanding that the subject should be investigated when the bills came up to be passed.

At a meeting of the Northallerton Board of Guardians on July 3 the Rev. H. C. Holmes, who stated that the Local Government Board had inquired why the Guardians had reverted to the plan of the medical officer buying the drugs, and no answer had been given. The medical officer, himself, would prefer that the drugs be provided by the Board. For six months the Guardians did find the drugs, and the cost far exceeded the amount of the medical officer's salary—12*l.* 10*s.* a year—for attendance and drugs combined. Such a state of affairs could not continue, for if they had not a doctor who was conscientious the inmates might not get all the medicines necessary for them. He proposed that the Board in future provide all drugs and medicines required in the workhouse, and the matter was referred to a committee for consideration.

Glass-expansion.

On July 7 pedestrians in Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, were alarmed by a loud report and crash of glass. On going to the spot whence the noise proceeded it was found that a heavy plate-glass shelf at the top of the window of Proctor's Pinelyptus Depot had broken, and, falling upon shelf after shelf of thick plate-glass, demolished the entire display of coloured carboys, pinelyptus, and other articles in the window. The incident is attributed to glass-expansion due to the great heat.

To Stop Dog-fighting.

At Greenwich Police Court on July 4, Geo. Francis Porritt, chemist and druggist, of 144 Queen's Road, Peckham, was summoned by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for cruelty to a dog. Mr. Colam prosecuted, and said the defendant, in order to separate two dogs that were fighting, sprinkled some ammonia upon the animals, and this was the cruelty complained of. Mr. Paul Taylor (the Magistrate): What means would you take to separate fighting dogs? Mr. Colam: Pepper; I have tried scattering it on their noses, and the dog that has hold of the other is bound to sneeze. (Laughter.) The owner of the dog and two children gave evidence, and a veterinary surgeon said the dog's mouth was injured by some irritant. There was a mark of a dog's teeth, and ammonia appeared to have got into the excoriation. The defendant said the dogs were fighting outside his shop for a long time, and he poured diluted ammonia (two parts water to one of ammonia) on to the pavement. A little might have got on to the dogs. The effect was to stop the fight. Mr. Paul Taylor said if there had been proper investigation he thought no charge would have been made against the defendant. It was necessary to stop the fight, and there was no evidence of intentional cruelty. He sympathised with Mr. Porritt, and the summons would be dismissed with two guineas costs.

Cricket.

Johnsen & Jørgensen C.C. v. Wellcome C.C.—Played at Willesden, when the first-named team won by 84 runs to 27. For Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ling (24) and Pringle (17) batted well.

Boots' C.C. v. Sheffield Moor C.C.—Played at Millhouses on July 4, the Moor club winning by 39 runs. Scores: Boots', 29; Moor, 68. T. H. Paddon took 4 wickets for 12 runs for Boots'.

Pills v. Physic.—Local cricket-teams representing Pills and Physic met in a friendly game at Dukinfield on July 4, in aid of the local charities. The pill-rollers proved victorious, scoring 108 to their opponents' 71. About 3*l.* was realised.

League Championship.—A match in connection with the Wholesale Druggists' League Championship was played on July 6 between the Kindrug C.C. (Dakin Brothers) and Howards C.C. Scores: Kindrug, 107; Howards, 29. For the winners, Bailey (41) and G. Burling (21) batted well, and Bailey also took 7 wickets for 9 runs.

A match was played on July 6 at Wormwood Scrubbs between "Burgoyne, Burbidge's" C.C. and "Davy Hill's" C.C. Scores: D.H.C.C., 139 for 4 wickets (declared); B.B.C.C., 25. For the winners Maughan (44), Collins (33), Parker (not out 20), and Sibley (not out 21) batted well, while Tombs captured 6 wickets for 7 runs.

The following table gives the results of matches in the league championship up to and inclusive of July 6, 1901:—

| Club | Matches played | Won | Lost | Points |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Davy Hill's | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Burroughs, Wellcome's... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Kindrug | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| City Mills | 3 | 0 | 3 | — |
| Burgoyne, Burbidge's ... | 4 | 0 | 4 | — |

Mixing the Sample.

Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health and analyst for Birmingham, in his quarterly report just issued, states that a sample of coffee which he analysed he certified to contain 20 per cent. of chicory, but in the subsequent police-court proceedings the defendant convinced the Magistrate that a mistake had been made in serving the sample, and he was only ordered to pay the costs. The sample gave very curious analytical results. Part of the sample he analysed contained 34 per cent. of chicory, but the other part had only 20 per cent.; a portion of sample left with defendants was also

analysed, and the chemist found only 5 per cent. of chicory. After the case Dr. Hill obtained the third sample from the inspector, and he found it only contained a very small proportion of chicory—not more than 1 per cent. On making inquiry he learned that one portion of the sample was taken from a box which was emptied, and the remaining quantity necessary to make up the weight was taken from a canister, and he suggests that the greater part of the sample taken from the box was pure coffee, and the small quantity taken from the canister was either chicory or a mixture of chicory and coffee. The sample was evidently not properly mixed, so that the three parts into which it was divided contained chicory in various proportions. If the last sample, he adds, had been sent to the Government chemist at Somerset House, and reported on as practically genuine, it is probable that some very strong remarks would have been made upon the carelessness or incompetence of the public analyst, who found 20 per cent. of chicory in a sample of coffee that did not contain any.

Fire.

An alarming outbreak of fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson (Limited), wholesale perfumers, 2 Conduit Buildings, Floral Street, Covent Garden, on July 7. When the fire-brigade arrived the three uppermost floors of the building were in flames. That part of the premises was heavily stocked with spirit and other combustible liquids, and, in fact, all the ingredients were on hand for the making of what the firemen call a big blaze. The brigade, however, arrived soon enough to scotch the outbreak, which was subdued in a short time. When the damage came to be appraised, it was found that considerable havoc had been wrought. The three floors, which measure about 40 feet by 30 feet, were returned as "severely damaged"—the official equivalent of "nearly burned out." The goods and other contents were rendered practically worthless, whilst the flames had destroyed part of the roof.

Window-smashing.

At Lichfield on July 2, a soldier named Jas. Yates was fined 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* (in default, twenty-eight days' hard labour) for breaking a pane of glass in the window of the shop of Mr. T. A. Coltman, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Lichfield.

At Kesteven (Lincs) Quarter Sessions on July 2, Fredk. Humphries and John Hales were each sentenced to nine months' hard labour for breaking a plate-glass window at the premises of Messrs. Mills & Baxter, chemists and druggists, Bourne, and doing damage to the extent of 7*l.*

Headache-powder Agents.

At the Blackburn Sessions on July 5, Richard Edward Coupe and John Gettins, described as commercial travellers, were charged with having obtained by false pretences from Alfred Perrins, Birmingham, sixty-six gross of Red Cross neuralgia-powders, of the value of 13*l.* 5*s.*, with intent to defraud. The facts of the case were reported in our issue of June 22, page 980. The premises which the firm of "Coupe & Gettins" had occupied at Blackburn were found to contain some packages which were made up to look like packed tea, but which contained nothing but sawdust. Both prisoners had previous convictions recorded against them, and Coupe was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and Gettins to three years' penal servitude.

The Bogus-order Cases.

At the Mansion House on July 4, William Kendrick was charged on remand with being concerned with Frederick Williams, *alias* Archibald J. McIntyre (who has been committed for trial on another charge (see *C. & D.*, June 29, page 1033), and who was brought up in the custody of a warder), in obtaining goods from Messrs. R. & J. Beck (Limited), opticians, Cornhill, by means of a forged order. It was stated that Kendrick was unable to appear, as he was suffering from an acute attack of gout. The Lord Mayor said that under those circumstances the case would be again adjourned. Bail was refused.

The Week's Poisonings.

Only eight fatalities from poisons are recorded this week, three being due to laudanum and two to carbolic acid,

while the unscheduled successor of the last-named—hydrochloric acid—was the cause of the remaining three. Three supposed attempts at suicide by poisoning are likewise reported. In one case a farmer at Chipstable was charged with attempting suicide by drinking acetic acid. He was found not guilty and discharged.—At Romsey Infra a labourer pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting suicide by taking oxalic acid, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.—At Deddington a labourer who took a quantity of sulphate of atropine, but recovered, was charged at the Oxford Quarter Sessions and bound over to come up for judgment when called upon.—A 3-year-old boy was taken to the West London Hospital on July 2 suffering from carbolic-acid poisoning. The little fellow had picked up a bottle containing the poison and drank some, but has recovered.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Preliminary Examination.—D. McMullan, R. Chambers, J. Kilpatrick, T. E. Dixon, A. E. Anderson, S. Fleming, A. F. Maxwell, A. H. Leahy, G. Todd, J. B. Mairs, D. C. Glenn, S. S. Badger, A. S. McDowell, J. E. Cantwell, and D. Slattery passed. Fourteen candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—A. T. Bennett, G. B. Campbell, and A. J. Smyth passed. Two candidates were rejected.

A Military Dispenser.

Mr. Ernest Barry, who joined Baden-Powell's Horse, and arrived in South Africa a month ago, has been appointed dispenser at the Bloemfontein Hospital. Mr. Barry was trained by Dr. J. C. McWalter in one of his Medical Halls.

A Cinematograph Performance.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court last week Mr. James A. Doyle, pharmaceutical chemist, 33 Great Edward Street, Belfast, recovered 3*l.* and costs from Mr. Charles H. Todd, school-teacher, for services rendered as exhibitor of a cinematograph. Defendant had lodged 2*l.* in court in full satisfaction of the claim, because he alleged the exhibitions to be complete failures.

Poison-laying.

On July 9, at the Sligo Assizes, an appeal against the decision of the County Court Judge in awarding 70*l.* damages for malicious poisoning of cattle (*C. & D.*, June 22, page 981) was heard. The Court held that malice had not been proved, and reversed the decision of the Court below.

An Optical Department.

During the hearing of an action against the directors of Dobson & Curtis (Limited), in the Dublin Courts on July 9, some evidence regarding an optical and photographic department transpired. The company in question (then known as James Dobson & Co., Limited), upholsterers and cabinet-makers, amalgamated with Curtis Brothers, electrical engineers, optical and photographic dealers. The scientific business proved an incubus, and it is the terms upon which Mr. Percy Curtis, who managed it under agreement, again acquired it that the Court is investigating.

An Advertisement Sensation.

Much indignation has been aroused in Roscommon through the insertion of the following advertisement in the *Irish Times*:—

Splendid opening in Roscommon Town for chemist and druggist, R.C., two Catholic doctors; good support. Enquire, K 1575, this office.

It is stated to be an attack upon Mr. G. Phillips, the local chemist, who is a Protestant. The Catholic doctors referred to had nothing to do with the matter. The *Roscommon Messenger* says: "As there is at present no necessity for a

second chemist, Mr. Phillip; being quite equal to the demands of a generally healthy community, the object and origin of the advertisement created considerable speculation. A decoy application disclosed the fact that the advertisement emanated from a member of Mr. Phillips's own Church, and one whose position and profession should have placed him above such a petty mode of revenge for some slight differences of opinion in matters of church discipline."

What was in the Bottle?

At Dalkey, on July 7, two young men, named Brady and Crawford respectively, obtained in a shop what they thought was a bottle of whisky. Both of them drank of the liquid, and Crawford, feeling ill, went to a relative's house, and the doctor who was called in found the man almost *in extremis*. It is hoped that the man's life will be saved, but his companion's dead body was found next morning so discoloured that it was almost black.

Fighting the Telephone Company.

At Belfast on July 6, before Judge Fitzgibbon, the National Telephone Company sued Messrs. Samuel Clotworthy & Co., manufacturing chemists, 16 Gordon Street, Belfast, for 10*l.*, one year's rent for a telephone wire and instruments, which they contended was payable in advance. The defendants have had a contract with the telephone company since 1892, and had paid in advance, the plaintiffs' counsel said, until January 11, 1900. In that year the company applied for payment in January as usual, but there was no response, and the connection was cut off in February. The defendants had paid 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* 1*d.* costs into court in settlement of claim, and submitted that according to the terms of the contract the rent was not payable until December 31, 1901. Judge Fitzgibbon, in dismissing the case on the merits said he would have thought the money was payable in advance. It was not very clear, but the moment that the connection was cut off there was an end to the agreement. As soon as the contract was at an end it became a question of damages. The defendants were willing to pay damages for the period during which they had the use of the telephone, so that there was something given for damages, and there had been no evidence to show that the company were entitled to further damages.

Drowning of a Druggist.

At the inquest at Belfast last week on the body of Mr. Thomas G. Cannon (Messrs. William Cannon, Limited, Bradford) a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned. The body was subsequently removed to England.

What Feeding-bottles may Do.

Dr. Whittaker, Medical Superintendent of Health, Belfast, in his recently issued report on the health of the city, ascribes no small proportion of the infant mortality in Ireland to the want of attention paid to the cleanliness of feeding-bottles. These, he adds, are not cared for, and the indiarubber tubes are not washed as often as they should be, hence the child has to draw the milk through the foul surface of the rubber, causing diarrhoea, which is especially fatal during the first year.

Dispensary-matters.

The question of the remuneration to be allowed to Mr. Hartigan while acting as substitute for Mr. M. R. Nugent, L.P.S.I., apothecary to the Croom Union, was discussed at the last meeting of the Board. Four pounds a week was proposed and objected to. The sum of 3*l.* a week was unanimously agreed to be paid.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the Midleton (county Cork) Union last week a letter was read from the Local Government Board with reference to the analysis of the Union medicines. Attention was directed to the unsatisfactory manner in which samples were forwarded to the Union analyst by the medical officer of the Midleton work-house, and by the medical officers of the dispensaries in the Union.

CINNAMON CULTIVATION is being extended by native landowners in Ceylon, and about fifty acres has been opened out this year close to Galle.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, dispenser at the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, has purchased Dr. Forrester's pharmacy in Cathcart Road, Glasgow. (Corrected notice.)

Analyst's Appointment.

Mr. John Hunter, F.I.C., F.C.S., analyst for Mid-Lothian, has been appointed analyst under the Food and Drugs Act for the county of Sutherland, in room of Dr. Clark, Glasgow. The Local Government Board has also approved of Mr. Hunter's appointment for the burghs of Loanhead, Bonnyrigg, Penicuik, and Lasswade under the same Act.

Sale of Chemist's Stock.

The stock and fittings of the shop belonging to the trust estate of Messrs. Higgie & Co., druggists, Hawick, were sold by public auction in Glasgow on July 5. According to the auctioneer's announcement, the stock comprised "spiced vinegar, cayenne pepper, violette de Parme, perfumes, pomades, chili paste, vaseline, tooth powders and pastes, carbolic and boracic ointment, belladonna, bovril, chocolate, bovine, Valentine's meat-juice, cocaine wine, emulsions, confections, and a large stock of general drugs, &c." The juxtaposition of "belladonna" and "bovril" induces a shivery feeling of apprehension in the mind of the enlightened reader; and though "cocaine wine" may have the merit of unblushing honesty, it is unusual.

With the Primrose League rs.

The members of the St. Stephen's Habitation of the Primrose League held their annual picnic on July 6, in the park at Dalkeith Palace. The party numbered over 350, and Mr. Richard Clark (Raimes, Clark & Co.), the Ruling Councillor, presided at the tea in the Corn Exchange, Dalkeith. Mrs. Richard Clark and other Primrose Dames were present.

Aberdonian Outing.

The members of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association had their annual excursion on June 26. The party left the joint station at 8.5 A.M., and proceeded to Banchory, where brakes were awaiting them. The drive along Feuchside to Whitestone, then across from the foot of Clochmaben to Potarch was much enjoyed, and luncheon and dinner were served at the latter place. On the green in front of the hotel various games were engaged in, and a series of shooting competitions were held. Mr. Andrew Craig (President of the Association) occupied the chair at dinner, and Mr. Giles (Vice-President) was croquetier. The following, among others, were present:—Messrs. Black, Craig, Cran, G. P. Cruickshank, John Cruickshank, Giles, Hay, Leslie, Pater-son, and Ritchie. The weather was all that could be desired, and the party returned to the city at 9.15 P.M., everyone delighted with the day's outing.

Ammonia-poisoning.

At Ayr on July 7, Jessie Howatson, aged 23, drank a quantity of ammonia in a fit of depression, and died next day.

The Dunfermline Analyst

At a meeting of the Dunfermline Town Council, on July 8, it was agreed to appoint Mr. G. D. Macdougald, Dundee, public analyst for the burgh, Mr. W. Ivison Macadam, Edinburgh, having resigned. The appointment has been in dispute for some time, but a representation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on the subject was made, and Mr. Macadam tendered his resignation. The Council passed a vote of thanks to Sir Henry for his good services, and, while of opinion that it was desirable that the same analyst should act for the county and burghs, declined to accede to a proposal that the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act's should be under the direction of the Convener's Committee of the County Council.

Missing Dies.

Lord Pearson, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 9, closed the record in an action by James Wallace Thom, a Glasgow confectioner, against the Caledonian Railway Company, for 100*l.* in respect of loss and damage alleged to have been sustained by him through failure on the part of the railway company to deliver a parcel of dies dispatched to Greenock. The parcel which had gone a-missing contained fifteen dies for stamping medicated lozenges, and cost 35*l.*, but would now, the pursuer stated, cost him 50*l.* He had, moreover, suffered loss of business to the extent of 50*l.* more. The defenders plead that the sum sought is excessive.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The examination for the Dott physics prize, presented by Mr. D. B. Dott, and open to apprentice and undergraduate members, took place on June 25. The committee now find that the prize has been gained by Mr. E. O. Rowland (with Mr. J. C. Pottage, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh). The prize takes the form of books to the value of 1*l.* 1*s.* Twelve questions were set, and candidates had to answer ten. They dealt with:—(1) Parallelogram of forces. (2) A falling-stone problem. (3) Measurement of viscosity. (4) Pressure of a liquid. (5) Temperature. (6) Joule on the mechanical equivalent of heat. (7) Kinetic and potential as applied to heat. (8) Heat produced by combination of oxygen and hydrogen. (9) Effect of temperature on a clock. (10) Freezing-machine. (11) Vapour-pressure. (12) Safety-lamp.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE ANTI-SEA-SICKNESS LEAGUE.—A display of all remedies and methods for the treatment of sea-sickness will be shown at the exhibition to be held at Ostend in August and September next. All details are obtainable from the 'Ligue Contre le Mal de Mer,' 82 Boulevard Port Royal, Paris.

A HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.—A medical museum of an original kind is being organised by a Dr. Cabanes in Paris by the aid of numerous varied documents belonging to the Faculty of Medicine here. The idea is to enable students to find out what particular medical theory prevailed at different times. Noted cases of surgery and medicine as well as historical mysterious deaths will be exemplified in the new museum.

HONORARY AWARDS.—The French Minister has recently bestowed a number of honours to various doctors, pharmacists, and veterinary surgeons in the Departments of the Pas de Calais and Nord for gratuitous professional services to gendarmes and their families. The awards are in three categories: (1) A gilt medal for at least twenty-five years of gratuitous professional services; (2) a bronze medal for fifteen years' services; and (3) a letter of official commendation for ten years' service. M. Désiré Quettier, pharmacist at Berck-sur-Mer, has received a bronze medal.

EXCISE FRAUD.—A druggist of the Loire Department has invented an ingenious method for manufacturing camphorated alcohol, without the alcohol paying the legal duties. He took empty barrels and boxes of camphor to a spot on the railway line, and when assured that someone in the district could clandestinely supply him with a certain amount of alcohol, he dissolved the camphor in it and forwarded the stuff to his establishment by circuitous routes, intended to throw the Excise officers off the track. But his success in the matter was not great, for a Court has just ordered him to pay a fine of 500*l.* (20*l.*), and confiscated the barrels of alcohol.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE having made its appearance amongst the Arab stokers on board the ss. *Laos*, recently arrived at Marseilles from China, elaborate precautions have been taken at that port to prevent the epidemic spreading, and apparently with success; it is considered to be a mild form. A supply of anti-plague serum is kept permanently

at Marseilles in charge of the quarantine officers there. Two hundred additional doses were forwarded from the Pasteur Institute, Paris, last Sunday, and a further supply has since been sent. The efficacy of the anti-plague serum is considered by medical experts here to be as near as possible absolute.

QUININE-INJECTIONS.—M. Emery-Desbrousses reports that during the Madagascar expedition the military physicians found themselves frequently obliged to administer quinine hypodermically to soldiers with fever. It was found, however, that patients who had received the injections of quinine developed tetanus. The injections had been made in the limbs, and were then ordered to be made under antiseptic conditions in the abdomen and sides, with the result that no further case of tetanus was produced. These facts suggest that tetanus may have a non-microbic origin, the cause being probably neuritis, due to irritation caused by the quinine solution.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the last meeting of the Society the General Secretary called attention to the fact that the Dubail prize of 300*l.* given triennially for the best work, printed or manuscript, treating of practical pharmacy, will be awarded at the end of the current year. Competitors have to send in their papers by the end of September next to the General Secretary. The Society now comprises fifty-nine resident members, six honorary members, four associate members, ninety-six corresponding members in France, and fifty-nine foreign corresponding members. The name of the late Professor Theophilus Redwood is still retained on the list of corresponding members in England, and Mr. M. Carteighe shares the distinction with Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., and Dr. A. B. Griffiths. The name of the distinguished Dublin physician who invented mist, ferri co. (Dr. Griffith) is retained as a corresponding member.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE.—The Secretary of the Confraternal Association of French Pharmacists, Versailles, reports that there are at present 500 active members, and, since its foundation (March, 1900), the Association has had six deaths. The total of the payment made by each member has been 63*l.* 60*s.* The heirs of a deceased member receive from the Society 5,000*l.* (200*l.*)—*i.e.*, 10*l.* from each surviving member. In comparison with the French assurance-companies, the members pay less premium by half that required by the companies. Up to the present the Association has paid into the hands of the heirs of deceased members a total sum of 26,610*l.*, and, as it has in deposit a sum sufficient to pay for the next two deaths, the position appears good. The conditions of admission are:—Any pharmacist (maximum age, 45 years) established in business in France, Algeria, or Tunis may become a member. He must certify that he is in good health and free from any known chronic malady.

LARGE DOSE OF FOWLER'S SOLUTION.—Dr. Lépine reports the case of a man, 40 years of age, who on going to bed drank some Fowler's solution in place of a stomachic mixture. Two hours and a half after he was taken with pains in the stomach and vomiting, and, to relieve thirst, drank large quantities of lemonade, milk, and herb-tea, which, however, the stomach rejected. It was not until the following morning the error was discovered, and by then the man's face was red, his pulse beating fast, and the urine contained traces of albumen, but by the following day the patient was satisfactorily recovered. The quantity of arsenic absorbed was 15 centigrammes. Dr. Lépine, referring to this case, thinks that the arsenic remained in the stomach without being absorbed owing to the contraction of the pylorus, probably caused by the indigestion the man was suffering from, and also, doubtless, by the irritating action of the arsenious acid. Experiments on a dog show that absorption is almost *nil* when the pylorus is contracted. It is therefore an advantage to inject a small dose of apomorphine (5 milligrammes), which, if it causes no vomiting, contracts the pylorus, which prevents absorption.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING" (ED. VI.).—It seems to be a great improvement on the previous editions; and in my judgment is one of the best books that can be placed in the hands of the retail druggist.—Professor T. ASHBY MILLER, Richmond, Va.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

EXPANDING STILL.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. have opened a branch establishment at Rondebosch, near Cape Town.

NATAL GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.—Great satisfaction is expressed in Durban at the action of the Natal Government in having placed a sum of 35,000*l.* in the Estimates for the purpose of building a coast residence for the Governor. It is expected by having the Governor in Durban during the winter months that a great impetus will be given to the local trade of the port.

NATAL RAILWAY TARIFF.—The result of the visit paid by Mr. David Hunter, the general manager of the Natal Tariff Railways, to Pretoria is an arrangement whereby the tariff-rates for goods over the Natal railways has been materially reduced. The trade of Natal will greatly benefit by this concession; as the tariff has been on a much higher scale than obtains in Cape Colony, for instance.

A NATIVE ORDER.—A Mafeking correspondent sends us an original order which he has received from an educated native to whom he gives credit on account of his influencing trade amongst the natives, and acting as interpreter. It is as follows:—"II, VI, OI. From W. P. L.—, To Manager of the Chamist, Mafikig. Please send me with bearer something what you think best for Neuralgia, and smelling salt, hadd simply busting, Eucalyptus oil, Embrocation, Eno's Fruit Salt, Stearns instand headache cure (Eudicolone). Please prepared my last month account and if ready send it with bearer. Since Dr. refuses to come down to attend my illness I have steamed my whole body and feel little better."

KIMBERLEY NEWS.—The drug-trade has steadily maintained its position in Kimberley during the past six months, and the presence of the military forces has more than compensated for the loss of business occasioned by the unsettled state of the district. Prices remain normal, and no attempt to corner lines and force up prices has occurred since the siege, when Colonel Kekewich suppressed any endeavours in that direction. When the mail left it was expected that supplies for druggists would shortly be considerably augmented, as large quantities of goods were on their way up from the coast. Owing to the Army requirements it is possible that Kimberley may have to wait for a long period before having another opportunity to re-stock.

CAPE TOWN BUSINESS.—A distinct falling-off in retail trade is noticeable. Business is usually slack in the winter months up to the end of August, when a better move is experienced. This year, however, a seemingly quiet time has resulted. In the first few months of the year chemists and druggists had nothing to grumble at, and the appearance of the plague caused a sharp run on disinfectants, although at the same time it had the effect of driving a certain number of the population from the country, which may account for the existing slump in the local returns. Wholesale houses suffer in sympathy with retailers, and it is impossible to obtain quick deliveries of merchandise from the docks or get it away up country again afterwards, owing to the scarcity of railway-trucks available.

PORT ELIZABETH TRADE has been of a very restricted character during the half-year now terminated. Merchants have suffered somewhat severely, and the presence of the Boers in the immediate back territory of the colony has made matters worse. Of orders, however, there can be no complaint under the circumstances. Unfortunately it is impossible to fill them owing to the scarcity of railway trucks allotted to traders outside military requirements. The trade statistics of Algoa Bay read very well, but the greater portion of these represent imports for military purposes. For the present there is no great prospect of all-round improvement in trade circles, and, judging from the impoverished state of the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and the northern districts of Cape Colony, the outlook is not a brilliant one for the moment. Retail trade has been rather dull towards the latter end of the half-year.

AT MAFKING trade is somewhat restricted owing to the inability to get supplies by reason of the military restriction

on the railway. Under the present military regulations, before sending an order to Kimberley the chemist must submit a copy of it, mentioning the gross weight, to the commandant for approval. A duplicate is then sent to the controller of civil supplies in Kimberley, who, if he approves, will send a copy of the indent to the wholesale house, together with the permit authorising the railway to accept the goods for carriage. Many of the lines required by chemists will hardly come under the heading of "necessaries of life," and special embargo is laid on photographic goods. Fortunately, there is nothing in the regulation to prevent traders from getting small parcels up by the post. Another official notice has been issued to storekeepers in Mafeking prohibiting the raising of prices, but as prices have fluctuated so much recently this notice will hardly stop advances. Our correspondent hears that there is a great scarcity of Ayer's sarsaparilla, over a hundred cases having gone down in the *Tantallon Castle*.

With the Portugee at Beira.

Yes, beyond doubt, I was on foreign soil once more. That fact was at least established by the Customs officials—there were no fewer than three of them—who examined my hand-bags as I stepped on shore at Beira. You do really step on shore. The small sailing-craft runs right on the sand-hill on which the town stands. These worthy representatives of the Companhia de Mocambique took the best part of an hour to consider how much they ought to make me pay, jabbering and pointing at me in turns, and eventually they decided that 1*s.* would suffice. And so I enriched the coffers of the Mozambique Company to the extent of a British "bob." Now 1*s.* is worth more in Portuguese money than it ought to be; the amount, according to the local official calculation, being 250 reis, but 1*s.* is really worth something like double that figure, so the officials at Beira make a nice little sum by condescending to accept British money, which they change at the bank, paying the company its dues, and I failed to locate just where the balance went to. Nobody seemed to know—or didn't want to tell. The same thing goes on at the Post Office. Maybe it was as well that 1*s.* was the coin demanded, for I might have been inclined to give in the bag had 250 reis been asked for. The figures alone would frighten any casual traveller.

It is very hot at Beira: it can also rain at times. Not that gentle rain such as you meet with in England, but rain coming down in sheets, driving everything before it, for days at a time; and yet a few hours after a downfall Beira is as dry as ever.

If you can picture rows of tin shanties on Yarmouth beach, with no Yarmouth in the background, you get a rough idea of what the place is like. The streets are of sand, ankle deep at that, and along the principal thoroughfare, the Rua de Castilho, a trolley-track has been put down. Over this run cars for both passengers and merchandise, pushed by sturdy natives from the Zambesi. A licence for each trolley must be paid for, the exact amount I lost count of, but it is many thousands of reis. Here, then, you have the substitute for the "rickshaws" of Durban or cars of cooler climes. During two days I did not see a horse—perhaps this may be accounted for because I kept to two streets and did not venture outside the town.

I went to the Royal Hotel, where they consider that they are "doing you cheap" at 15*s.* per day. There is this much to be said about it: you get what's to be had, and, of course, do not dress for dinner. A representative of the Armour Packing Company, and myself sat down in the worst wearing-apparel we could find, and the other guests passed remarks about the "side" we were putting on. The correct way to dine at Beira is without either jacket or vest and the sleeves of your tennis shirt rolled up. Everybody I saw was dressed thus, and champagne and British 5*l.* notes were plentiful. I paid a visit to Mr. Martini's store, then on to that of the Manica Trading Company's, nearly opposite. One wanted 3*s.* for a box of pills, while the other offered to supply them for 2*s.* I hardly expected to find the "cutter" at Beira, yet here he was—and the difference 1*s.* on a 13*½d.* line too. A 2-oz. pot of bovril cost me 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the assistant was most enthusiastic over certain santal-oil preparations, which he explained, as he named the price (10*s.* 6*d.*), was quite a correct line to have with you. The wholesale price at the Cape is 20*s.* per doz., so in all probability he had an eye for his employer's interests. I was told two drug-stores existed, but only succeeded in finding one, the proprietor of which could speak only a "leetle English," to use his own words, and that little was too much for me. The British Consul is not a gentleman to be envied in maintaining British prestige and seeing to the rights of subjects of the Empire generally—no mere words these at Beira, be assured. The last Consul was cruelly murdered; to this day the offices show signs of rough usage.

"Some day," said an Englishman to me, "we won't require a Consul here. Another official will come along in quite a different

capacity." It is, of course, impossible to say just what there is behind talk of this kind, but it would be a good thing for South Africa, especially Rhodesia.

The railroad, telegraph, sea-wall, and most of the property belong to English-speaking men. Even the only newspaper is run by an Englishman. What is more natural than it should eventually become British? Certainly to-day, for lawlessness and vice, it keeps very much in line with the mining-camps of New Mexico. And with all the police are in it. When a man is found drunk—you need not hunt for them at Beira—the policeman runs through him. If he has money the officer takes charge of it; on the other hand, if none is found, the unfortunate individual is placed in a cell till morning, when the officer waits on friends, who, more often than not, are only too anxious to square matters. A policeman's billet must be worth a great many hundreds of thousands of reis.

The colonial Portuguese, if I may thus call an official attached to overseas Portuguese territory, appears to be conscious of the moribundity of his colonial empire, and, while keeping up a semi-brave front, is having a big time while he can. When he leaves for his beloved Lisbon, his mark is left behind in the shape of no small family of good-for-nothing half-breeds, who are most undesirable in the country, and prove a source of incessant trouble to Portugal.

L. G. R. (189/30.)

East Indian News.

CHANGE OF TITLE—The business of Messrs. A. John & Co., Agra, N.W. Provinces, will in future be known under the style of the Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Society (Limited).

OPIUM SALES IN 1902.—In the calendar year 1902 not more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,000 chests in each month of the year; not more than 2,000 chests of Benares opium, and not more than 2,000 chests of Patna opium, will be offered for sale each month. So the Government authorities have decreed.

A LADY-COMPOUNDER'S DEATH.—Miss Annie Thomas, a compounder attached to the Women and Children's Hospital at Cochin, Straits Settlements, died recently from pneumonia. Miss Thomas was the daughter of Mr. E. Angelist Thomas, and was extremely popular both with the Christian community and with the low-caste (Pulaya) patients amongst whom she worked.

INDIAN RAPE-SEED—The rape-seed crop appears to have flourished abundantly in the Punjab, according to official accounts. In the second forecast the area was expected to be 837,300 acres, but recent inspections have shown nearly double this area under the crop, the total being no less than 1,638,400 acres. It is three times as large as last year's crop, and more than double the five and ten years' average. An estimated outturn of 248,822 tons is expected, or an increase of 827.6 per cent. over the outturn of last year.

ENCOURAGING INDIGO-GROWERS—A circular containing a "few lines of encouragement and advice" has been issued by a London firm of indigo-brokers to the growers and manufacturers in the Madras Presidency. Artificial indigo has now been used for three years, but according to the firm in question it has not attained any permanent position amongst wool and woollen dyers in Great Britain. On the other hand, it is largely used on the Continent and in America, and altogether it is reckoned that the total consumption is one-third artificial to two thirds of the natural product. The brokers are of opinion that artificial will not drive natural indigo out of the market, and, in fact, they hope to ultimately arrive at the opposite result if an effort is made to increase the production of natural indigo at a reduced cost.

LADY-MEDICOS SHY.—The officiating senior surgeon of Bangalore has written to the Durbar that, though tempting salaries are offered to lady-apothecaries, very few care to take up any post in the province. He states that two ladies who have recently passed the Matriculation examination have consented to undergo a course in the apothecary's grade in the Medical College at Madras, and to serve the State for seven years. He recommends that they should be given a scholarship of 15r. per mensem, and should be provided with the necessary books. The Durbar has

agreed to the senior surgeon's recommendation, and adds that more scholarships would be given if other ladies were willing to undergo a course in the Medical College. At present, in the Central College, there are some ladies who are studying for the First in arts examination with a view to qualify for the M.B. and C.M. examination.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
June 1, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

RECIPROCITY between Queensland and Cape Colony as regards pharmaceutical registration is standing over for the present. So the Queensland Board decided in May.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR APPRENTICES.—New South Wales pharmacists generally approve of the step taken by the Pharmacy Board of the State in requiring apprentices to pharmacists to attend the lectures in botany, chemistry, practical chemistry, and materia medica in the Sydney University, and pass the University examinations in these subjects. The law compels the master to give his apprentice time for this during the last year of apprenticeship.

DIVIDING THE QUEENSLAND EXAMINATION—At the meeting of the Queensland Pharmacy Board in May a committee was appointed to devise a scheme for the introduction of an intermediate examination. Mr. Chater, who moved in the matter, stated that the Board's examination is growing too large for the examinees to take the whole of it at one time, and he has noticed in the examinees evidence of the strain imposed by the extent of the examination.—[Bloomsbury Square, please note.—EDITOR].

CONDY v. CRAVEN.—A commission was despatched to England by the mail which left Melbourne on Wednesday, May 22. In this the defendant has joined. What this process really means is that two lawyers of good standing are nominated on each side, and authorised under the seal of the court to receive and report such evidence as is brought before them. On the plaintiff's side the two lawyers are barristers; on the defendant's they happen to be solicitors. Each side has its own legal agents in England, and gives these agents instructions as to the class of evidence to be brought before the Commissioners. Evidence in the case will probably be of such importance that the result will practically be decided by what is thrashed out before the Commissioners. It is about "Condy's crystals."

POISONS IN N.S.W.—The N.S.W. Pharmacy Board has an inspector who looks after the efficacy of the Poisons Act. In a recent report he informed his Board that, with a view to ascertaining the effect of the system of warning transgressors of the Act, he revisited Newtown and the town of Berry, on the south-coast line, and endeavoured to obtain articles (mostly "patent" medicines) which the shopkeepers had previously been warned not to sell. In every case he was either referred to the nearest chemist or informed that the goods were not stocked. He adduces further evidence of the value of inspection and of warning, or prosecution where that had become necessary. The Minister for Justice has recently remitted the fine in one case, which the Board had to take proceedings in. The Board held a special meeting to consider the matter, and there was talk of resigning in a body as a protest; but eventually it was decided that the Board's solicitor should go into the matter with the Minister for Justice, and if the result was not satisfactory the Board would take other steps to show their disapproval.

"COMMONWEALTH" AS A TRADE-MARK.—In South Australia Messrs. Robert McEwin & Co. recently made an application in the Banco Court for an order to rectify the register under the provisions of Section 29 of the Trade-marks Act of 1892. It was stated that two years ago Messrs. Foy & Gibson, of Melbourne, the respondents in the case, who had no place of business in South Australia, applied for the registration of the word "Commonwealth" as a trade-mark for several classes of goods, including tomato-sauce. This word has been used to designate tomato-sauce made by the applicants since 1891, and they asked the Court that an order should

be made to rectify the register, so far as tomato-sauce was concerned. Mr. Fenn, who appeared for the respondents, said the firm were about to begin business in Adelaide, but they were agreeable to an order modifying the trade-mark by adding the words "exclusive of tomato-sauce." Mr. Justice Boucaut said in his opinion he had no power to make such a condition. An order was, however, granted for the rectification of Foy & Gibson's trade-mark, so far as it applied to tomato-sauce, and the applicants were allowed fifteen guineas costs.

EARLY-CLOSING in New South Wales has necessitated some definition of what are pharmaceutical goods that may be sold after the statutory hour of closing. The Minister for Labour and Industry considered the following to be the classes of trade usually carried on in a chemist's shop, viz :—
The sale of :—

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Toilet-requisites | Measure-glasses | *Cotton-wool |
| Perfumery | Tooth-stoppings | *Medical-dressings |
| Soaps (toilet and medicated) | Elastic stockings | *Enemas |
| Toothpicks | Dyes | *Tabloids |
| Bath-gloves | *Infants' foods | *Compressed herbs |
| Bed-pans | *Sponges | *Ointments |
| Artificial teats | *Thermometers | *Bandages |
| Feeding cups and bottles | *Syringes | *Liniments |
| Sprays | *Plasters | *Drugs |
| Douches | *Patent and proprietary medicines | *Chemicals |
| Spirit-lamps | *Lint | *Surgical-appliances generally |

The goods indicated by an asterisk might be sold after 9 P.M., but on consideration the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society recommended that bed-pans, artificial teats, feeding cups and bottles, sprays, and douches, measure-glasses should be included in the after 9 P.M. list.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE STASSFURT POTASH SYNDICATE has been extended until the end of 1904.

PURE DRUGS.—The Budapest Analytical Institute reports that of the medicaments inspected in 1900 in 194 pharmacies only one was found not quite up to the prescribed standard.

THE FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS is to be held at Madrid on April 23 to 30, 1903, under the patronage of King Alfonso and the Queen-Mother. The President of the Congress is Professor Julian Colleja y Sanchez.

TRADE-MARKS IN SALVADOR.—The American Consul at San Salvador sends copy and translation of a law dated April 23, 1901, relating to trade-marks, in which, amongst other particulars, it is stated that foreigners having an establishment or agency in Salvador may register their trade-marks in that country. In order to obtain a trade-mark the applicant shall present himself or send his representative to the Mercantile Tribunal, with a written statement to the effect that he reserves all rights to such mark, together with a power of attorney (if the representative appears), two samples of the mark with explanations, and the commission by which the agency has been established. In the application must be expressed the name and location of the factory, the residence of the owner, and the kind of industry in which the mark will be used. An industrial mark belonging to a foreigner who does not reside in the Republic must first be registered in the country of origin. The Mercantile Tribunal shall cause the application to be published three times in the official organ, and if, after ninety days have elapsed, no objections have been made, it will order the registration of the mark, certifying that the applicant has paid \$3 registry fee. In case of opposition, the parties will be heard by the common Courts. The duration of the possession of trade-marks is indefinite, but a trade-mark shall be considered abandoned when the establishment or business using the same shall have been closed for more than one year. Copies of trade-marks may be obtained from the archives of the Mercantile Tribunal.

American Notes.

N.A.R.D. WORKING.—The American P.A.T.A. (National Association of Retail Druggists) has practically declared a boycott on the Boston Store—a large department store in Chicago owned by a self-made (and selfish) millionaire, Mr. Charles Netcher. The millionaire will not agree to a fair-price schedule as regards the cutting of proprietaries, in spite of months of argument and persuasion by skilful and diplomatic N.A.R.D. officials. So the Association are to put on a boycott which Mr. Netcher declares he will spend \$100,000 to smash. There is thus much perturbation in the minds of Chicago druggists who know their Netcher, and declare him to be one of the hustling tribe who "would rather fight than eat."

OPIUM-SMUGGLING.—The \$1 per lb. duty on opium, and the high retail price of that commodity, cause venturesome smugglers to resort to all sorts of schemes to get it into the country without coming under the eyes of the Customs officials. A report has been received at the Treasury Department, Washington, of the capture of a gang of men who have been systematically smuggling opium into the United States. They operated for some time on the Pacific coast, and when captured were in the act of shipping a large quantity of the gum to Seattle from Victoria. The men passed as fishermen, and cruised in the waters between Victoria and Seattle. While in the former place they secured quantities of opium, packed it into rubber bags, and then made for a point below Seattle. If overhauled by a revenue cutter the rubber bags were thrown out with small buoys to mark their presence, and were picked up after the cutter disappeared. On reaching the American port the stuff was packed into trunks and shipped to San Francisco.

TEXAS QUICKSILVER-MINES.—In the south-western part of Brewster County, Texas (says the *Engineering and Mining Journal*), occurs what is destined to be, from present indications, one of the most important and productive deposits of cinnabar in the United States. The locality is known as the "Big Bend County," an inhospitable region, and for many years the rendezvous of cattle-thieves and outlaws. The main belt in which the cinnabar occurs in workable paying quantities is confined to certain well-defined limits, constituting a zone of twelve square miles. This zone has been sufficiently prospected and opened up to prove beyond doubt the existence of large quantities of surface-ore ranging from 0.5 to 5 per cent. quicksilver. An investigation, followed by half-a-day's work by two men, resulted in the finding of a pocket, from which was taken about 20 tons of ore, assaying from 40 per cent. to 75 per cent., or about \$12,000 to \$15,000 in value. At present the only company operating in the district is the Marfa and Mariposa Mining Company, which owns 2,300 acres out of the 8,000 acres constituting the present-known belt. The production from this district for the current year will probably reach a total of 3,000 to 5,000 flasks of quicksilver, which will be considerably increased during 1902.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of this Association to be held at St. Louis in September, one of the prominent attractions will be an exhibition of objects of interest to druggists. Former exhibitions have not been entirely satisfactory, owing principally to the fact that proprietary articles of no special interest occupied considerable space, consequently the better-class members would not attend the exhibition, and the highest class of manufacturers would not exhibit. A committee, comprising Professor Joseph P. Remington and Dr. H. M. Whelpley has been appointed with the object of remedying this state of affairs. It is the intention to admit no preparation of a secret proprietary character for which the exhibitor is unwilling to submit a formula, and only drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, apparatus, books, charts, diagrams, historical and antique objects, dispensing-apparatus, prescription-helps, novelties in labels or dispensing, or anything else of interest will be accepted subject to the limitations before stated. One session of the Conference will be devoted entirely to the exhibition, and the exhibitors will be asked to publicly explain their exhibits. A report on each exhibit will be made by the committee to the Association.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE details of the Dublin meeting are now practically settled, and the local enthusiasm increases as the date for the event draws nearer. The concert programmes have yet to be approved of, but as this duty is in the hands of a particularly energetic committee there is sure to be good and sufficient music provided. The wishes of a section of the visitors that there will be a fair proportion of Irish songs at the concerts are being studied. The drawing-room concert on July 31 is to be held on the first floor of the Shelbourne Hotel, St. Stephen's Green, at the same time as the smoking-concert, which is to take place in the coffee-room on the ground floor.

Amateur photographers, of whom there is always a large number among the visitors, should on no account omit to take their cameras, as Dublin and the neighbourhood is very rich in subjects for the camera. It may be mentioned, too, that in Ireland chemists do not go in for photographic supplies as a side-line to the extent their neighbours on the other side of St. George's Channel do. The official photographers, Messrs. Lafayette, Westmoreland Place, cater for amateurs, and have a dark-room for the use of customers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Boyd intend sending out invitations to those attending the Conference for a garden party on Friday, August 2, in the Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park. The tea will be served in the Haughton House (a memorial to a distinguished zoologist, the late Dr. Haughton), and if the number who accept the invitation is sufficiently large a marquee will also be requisitioned. Mr. S. P. Boyd is the managing director of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Bride Street, Dublin.

Visitors from London who intend going on the tour to Killarney which Messrs. Cook & Son are organising for the week end after the Conference, will effect a saving in the railway fare by booking direct to Killarney (*via* Dublin) at Messrs. Cook's London office. Coupons for hotel accommodation and the drives are issued by the agency, and as it is the busy time at Killarney the precaution should be taken of obtaining the coupons beforehand.

The Local Committee met on July 5, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Mr. W. F. Wells in the chair. There was a good attendance of local men. It was announced that several more handsome sums had been received for the Entertainment Fund. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. I. Bernard) reported that applications for tickets were coming in well, and that the rooms reserved at the various hotels would soon be filled up. The Hon. Secretary has, however, obtained the option of rooms in some other good hotels, so that no difficulty will be experienced in accommodating all the visitors. A small committee was appointed to go over the route of the Glendalough excursion, to see that the scheme laid down in the programme can be gone through in the time arranged, and to ensure that sufficient accommodation is available for the luncheon.

The Ladies' Committee, whose duties consist in looking after the lady visitors during the sittings of the Conference, has met twice during the week. The committee is constituted as follows:—Mrs. Wells (Chairman), Miss Grindley (Secretary), Mrs. Beggs, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Conyngham, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. White, Mrs. English, and Lady Robinson. Mr. J. S. Ashe is acting as Assistant-Secretary to the committee.

At the last meeting, on July 9, it was decided that on the Tuesday morning the lady visitors, formed into small parties, each in charge of two or more members of the Ladies' Committee, will visit the Bank of Ireland, by way of Grafton Street (the Regent's Street of Dublin). The Bank of Ireland building, which is such a conspicuous object on College

Green, was formerly the Irish Houses of Parliament, and the House of Lords, which is kept nearly as it was when the Act of Union was passed, will be shown. After luncheon the ladies will be conducted to the two cathedrals of Dublin—the St. Patrick's and Christ Church. On Wednesday morning Guinness's brewery, one of the sights of Dublin, will be visited, whilst the afternoon is to be devoted to an exploration of Trinity College, when the treasures of the library and other interesting possessions of the College will be inspected.

The business attractions of the meeting in Dublin promise to be good. So far, eighteen papers have been promised, and some of them are the subjects of researches for the B.P.C. The following is a list of the subjects and the contributors:—

1. "Concerning Cascara Sagrada." By Bridget Rose Clinton.
2. "Note on Liquor Gentiane Compositus Concentratus." By E. H. Farr, F.C.S., and R. Wright, F.C.S.
3. "Chemical Standardisation of Galenical Preparations." By N. H. Martin, F.C.S., F.L.S.
4. "The Chemistry of the Bark of *Robinia Pseudacacia* (Linne)." By Frederick B. Power, Ph.D.
5. "The Anatomy of the Bark of *Robinia Pseudacacia* (Linne)." By Pierre E. F. Perrédes, B.Sc., F.L.S.
6. "A Soluble Manganese Citrate, and Some Compounds of Manganese with Iron." By Frederick B. Power, Ph.D.
7. "The Chemical Character of So-called Iodo-tannin Compounds." By Frederick B. Power, Ph.D.
8. "Liquor Calumbæ Conc., P.B." By F. C. J. Bird.
9. "The Presence of Arsenic in Ferrum Redactum and its Approximate Determination." By E. Saville Peck, M.A.
10. "The Pharmacopœial Requirements for Jalap." By John C. Umney, F.C.S.
11. "Hydrobromic Acid." By E. M. Marshall.
12. "Hydrastin." By Thomas Mabey, F.C.S.
13. "The Preparations of Ergot." By J. C. McWalter, B.A., D.P.H.
14. "The Estimation of Phenol." By John C. Thresh, M.D., D.Sc.
15. "Podophyllum Resin." By A. Russell Bennet.
16. "The Cause of the Loss of Strength of Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi." By E. H. Farr, F.C.S., and R. Wright, F.C.S.
17. "The Official Estimation of Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi." By W. A. H. Naylor and C. S. Dyer.
18. "Laboratory Notes: (1) 'Distillation and Boiling-points'; (2) 'Comparison of the Quantitative Action of Reducing Agents on Mercury and Bismuth Salts'; (3) Effect of Glassware Containers on Acids.'" By Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S., and Chas. T. Tyrer.

A few of these subjects are eminently debatable, and should lead to good discussions. It would be an immense advantage to the members of the Conference if authors would in all cases prepare pithy abstracts of their papers, especially emphasising the points and principles elucidated, so that, if time became short and abstracting is required, it need not be done hurriedly on the spot. Extempore abstracts are frequently longer than the full communications.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

AT Edinburgh on July 4 the written examination opened with CHEMISTRY, in which six out of nine questions only had to be attempted, two of these from Part II. The questions were:—*Part I.*: (1) Starting from phosphorus, how prepare glacial phosphoric acid, phosphorus trichloride and pentachloride, and calcium hypophosphite? (2) Manufacture of aluminium, with questions on its alloys. (3) What takes place when potassium, lead, barium, silver, and mercuric nitrites are strongly heated? (4) Preparation and uses of sodium thiosulphate. (5) Preparation of tin chlorides, oxide, and sulphide. *Part II.*: (6) Impurities in commercial glycerin. (7) Isomeric lactic acids. (8) Action of heat on citric acid. (9) What acids of the acetic series may be obtained from natural fats?

PHYSICS.—Six questions only to be attempted. (1) What are "critical temperature" and "critical pressure"? (2) How have the atomic weights of silver and carbon been

determined? (3) What is the Board of Trade electrical unit? (4) On electro-plating. (5) Use of the polariscope. (6) The inverted image in a photographic camera. (7) Refraction of light by a prism. (8) Effects on boiling-point and freezing-point of water by (a) increase of pressure, (b) the addition of a soluble solid.

BOTANY.—(1) Account of a typical pteridophyte. (2) Suppression or abortion of floral organs. (3) Structure and functions of a stoma. *Practical*: (1) Preparations to illustrate structure of specimen given, with sketches. (2) Refer two plants to their natural classification. (3) Describe specimen given.

MATERIA MEDICA.—(1) Commercial varieties of benzoïn, and detection of cinnamic acid in benzoic acid. (2) Assay of nux vomica for strychnine, willow-bark for salicin, and tea for caffeine. (3) What species of roses are rose-water and confection of roses prepared from? *Practical*: (1) Transverse sections of two rhizomes to be prepared and distinguished. (2) Sophisticated sample of powdered *ipeacacanha* to be reported upon.

Business Changes.

BOOTS (LIMITED) are erecting handsome premises at the Bank Building, Taft Street, Pontypridd.

MR. J. FURNIVAL has bought the branch business of Mr. Prichard, chemist and druggist, Ebbw Vale.

MR. S. J. COLES, chemist and druggist, Reading, has bought the business at Halstead lately carried on by Mr. J. T. Emerson.

MRS. G. H. BURLEY has decided to relinquish the carrying on of her late husband's business at 42 Ousegate, Selby, Yorks.

MR. C. A. STOKES, chemist and druggist (from Messrs. Hodders, Limited), is about to open a new pharmacy at Fishponds, a suburb of Bristol.

MR. T. DAVIES, pharmaceutical chemist, Porth, has disposed of the business which he has carried on at 14 Dunraven Street, Ton-y-pandy, to his brother, Mr. John Davies.

BOOTS (LIMITED) announce the opening of new branches at 38 Week Street, Maidstone; 15 Mercery Lane, Canterbury; 2 Cairfax, Oxford; 16 Sussex Gardens, Eastbourne; and 16 Thames Street, Windsor.

THE business carried on under the name of "J. S. Paint" at 26 Arcade, Guernsey, will henceforth be conducted under the title of "J. S. Paen," the proprietor having obtained permission from the Royal Courts of the Island to adopt his original family name.

MR. G. SPRATT TAYLOR, pharmaceutical chemist, has retired from the business carried on by him for many years at 13 Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W., and is succeeded by his son, Mr. T. Morley Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist, an ex-President and prominent member of the Chemists' Assistants' Association.

Marriages.

FITCH—RAINS.—At the Parish Church, Littleport, on July 3, by the Rev. E. J. Miller, Frederick William, eldest son of Mr. William C. Fitch, chemist and druggist, Littleport, to Matilda (Tillie), only surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rains.

GREIG—WATT.—At Stirling, on July 4, by the Rev. Duncan Cameron, B.D., Bridge of Allan, John Greig, chemist, Dundee, to Isabella, widow of Mr. James Watt, and daughter of Mr. Peter McCaull, J.P., Dunblane.

HARRISON—BRUCE.—At St. John's Mission Church, St. Peter's Place, Edinburgh, on July 9, by the Rev. E. C. Dawson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. S. Reid, M.A., the Rev. John Harrison, second son of Alderman John Harrison, chemist and druggist, Sunderland (member of the Pharmaceutical Council), to Ellen Agnes (Nellie), younger daughter of Captain James Bruce, V.D., late of Calcutta.

MCGRATH—MOLONEY.—On June 26, at the Church of St. Michael, Tipperary, by the Rev. Daniel Kiely, assisted by the Rev. John Cullen, Carlow, and the Rev. M. S. Ryan, Daniel Joseph McGrath, M.P.S.I., Carlow, to Julia, daughter of Mr. John Moloney, Nelson Street, Tipperary.

SMITH—AIRD.—At St. Cathbert's Temperance Hotel, Edinburgh, on July 5, by the Rev. Dr. Hastings, David Macdonald Smith, chemist and druggist, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. Aird, and of Mrs. Aird, 14 Caledonian Place, Edinburgh.

STEWART—AITKEN.—At Roxburghe Hotel, Edinburgh, on July 9, by the Rev. Duncan Campbell, B.D., assisted by the Rev. James Fraser, Dalkeith, Fergus Ferguson Stewart, chemist and druggist, Lasswade, to Ann Worthington, third surviving daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Aitken, Falkirk.

WALKER—CLEGHORN.—At the Wesleyan Metropolitan Church, Cape Town, on June 18, by the Rev. J. Gathercole, T. M. Cameron Walker to Katherine Duff, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Cleghorn, chemist and druggist, Cape Town.

Deaths.

FOSTER.—On June 30, at Preston, Mr. Edward Foster, chemist and druggist. Aged 76. Mr. Foster had been in failing health for the past twelve months, but attended to business until quite recently. He was one of the oldest tradesmen of the town.

REES.—At Stoke Newington, on June 23, Mr. John James Rees, chemist and druggist. Aged 66.

TAIT.—At Challenger Lodge, Wardie, Edinburgh (the residence of Sir John Murray), on July 4, Peter Guthrie Tait, emeritus professor of natural philosophy at the Edinburgh University. Aged 70. By the death of Professor Tait we lose one of our most distinguished physicists. The professor was born at Dalkeith on April 28, 1831, and after studying at the Edinburgh Academy, and a year at Edinburgh University, he went to Cambridge, and graduated as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1852. He was the same year elected a Fellow of his College, and two years later was appointed professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast. In 1860 he succeeded Professor Forbes in the chair of natural philosophy in the Edinburgh University, where his work as an investigator was continued until his recent resignation of the professorship. His "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," written in conjunction with Lord Kelvin, and first published in 1857, is well known. Later he published a series of text-books on physics, which are distinguished by their clearness of exposition and originality. Professor Tait was for many years Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and to that body most of his original work was contributed. He was a most attractive expounder of abstruse problems, and when he and Lord Kelvin happened to come together on the same evenings the Fellows of the Society had an unusual treat. Professor Tait would never accept the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London—first, because he could not take an active part in its work; and second, because he considered the distinction of being senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman superior to the F.R.S.

WELLS.—On July 7, on her 70th birthday, Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. Percy Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, of 26 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.

LEAD-GLAZED POTTERY.—As the result of a prosecution against pottery makers, the President of the Paris Syndical Chamber of Ceramics and Glassware requested the Prefect of Police to suspend all legal action, and proposed that the manufacturers should place on their invoices a notice that "glazed household pottery ought not to be used for acid products." The Prefect of Police, after taking advice from the Board of Health, decided there was no occasion to dismiss the prosecution; on the contrary, manufacturers ought to be reminded that it is illegal to manufacture and sell pottery glazed with incompletely vitrified oxide of lead, which will dissolve in feeble acids.

Elementary Dispensing Practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

III.

Further Notes on Solution.

THERE are cases in which heat to effect solution is not admissible. Acidum gallicum (gallic acid) is soluble in 100 parts of cold and in 3 parts of boiling water. There is, therefore, great temptation to heat a mixture or gargle in which it is contained. It is most undesirable so to do, owing to the tendency of the acid to crystallise out of solution. Sometimes the dispenser is left to his own discretion to send a strong astringent, when the following familiar formula may be adopted:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| R Potass. citrat. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Acid. gallic. | ... | ... | ... | gr. xv. |
| Aq. destillat. ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥iss. |

Mix, without heat.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| R Acid. gallic. | ... | ... | ... | ℥ss. |
| Inf. rosæ acid. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |

Make the rose-infusion strictly according to the B.P. Break up the rose-petals by hand so as to divide them thoroughly, and add to the boiling water and acid previously mixed in the warmed infusion-jar.

Let the infusion be quite cold (this is the point) else it will instantly dissolve the gallic acid, which on cooling will crystallise out. Do not filter the mixture, but put on a 'shake-the-bottle' label.

In the case of manna direct heat to effect solution should never be employed, certainly not if spirit be present in any quantity, for while mannite is readily soluble in hot spirit it is almost insoluble in cold. Pure manna is said to be soluble in 3 parts of cold water, other authorities say 6, others give a different figure, but all agree that it separates in crystalline masses from a boiling saturated aqueous solution. On the Continent, where it is in constant use, the manna is largely in excess of its solubility, and is not expected to be dissolved, but to be readily diffused in the mixture by a gentle shake.

A typical example by Dr. Meist, of Hanover, may serve as an illustration, but is not meant for practice:—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| R Folior. sennæ (sine stipitibus) | ... | ... | ... | ℥ss. |
| Aq. bullientis | ... | ... | ... | ℥iv. |

Sepone per semi-horam, cola, et colaturæ adde

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Natro kali tartarici | ... | ... | ... | ℥ss. |
| Mannæ | ... | ... | ... | ℥vj. |

Misce.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Tr. sennæ | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------|

As the handwriting was next door to illegible the present writer, when asked for a copy, amused himself by executing one in facsimile; the paper being slightly baked in the oven so closely resembled the original as to be twice mistaken for it. He has also received an order from a brother pharmacist for natro-kali tartaricum, which is Rochelle salt.

Here is a Covent Garden recipe, popular in its day:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| R Mannæ | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |
| Tr. sennæ | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Aq. destillat. ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥iss. |

M.

The original was a 3-oz. mixture, half for a dose. Place the manna in a mortar, cover with water, and let it remain until the manna is a soft pasty mass, which, on being stirred with the pestle, diffuses equally through the water. Strain and add the tincture last. Manna mixtures should be strained through coarse muslin; fine muslin is often inapplicable.

Pulvis rhei, another drug diffused but not dissolved, gives trouble when carelessly dispensed. The particles have an inconvenient way of floating on the surface. To avoid this, first carefully smooth the powder into a thin paste in the mortar with the distilled water or other aqueous vehicle, after which it may be equally diffused throughout the menstruum. Fortunately it is often prescribed together with spt. ammon. aromat. or a tincture. Smooth it with the spirituous compound in the first instance, which, if rapidly done, makes loss by evaporation infinitesimal.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| R Pulv. rhei | ... | ... | ... | gr. x. |
| Tr. aurant. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tr. cardam. co. | ... | ... | ... | aa ℥ss. |
| Syrup aurant. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Aq. cinnam. ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥iss. |

Add the tincture of orange to the powdered rhubarb in the mortar; add next the mixed tr. card. co. with the syrup; lastly, add gradually the aq. cinnamomi.

Pulvis rhei, however, is frequently prescribed with magnes. carb., in which case the two should be mixed together, made into a thin paste with water, the remaining water added gradually, the tincture and spirit (if any) added last. These two hospital formulæ will serve as illustrations:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| R Pulv. rhei | ... | ... | ... | gr. viiss. |
| Magnes. carb. | ... | ... | ... | gr. xv. |
| Sp. ammon. arom. | ... | ... | ... | ℥xv. |
| Tr. zingib. | ... | ... | ... | ℥xv. |
| Aq. menth. pip. ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |

M. ft. mistura rhei cum magnesiâ.

(Westminster Hospital.)

Mistura Carminativa.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| R Pulveris rhei | ... | ... | ... | gr. x. |
| Magnesie carbonatis | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Tr. camphoræ compositæ | ... | ... | ... | ℥ss. |
| Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici | ... | ... | ... | ℥ss. |
| Aq. anethi | ... | ... | ... | ℥xj. |

M.

(St. Thomas's Hospital.)

A well-known instance of the occasional advantage of adding spirit first is seen in giving powdered charcoal as an antacid draught rather than as an electuary in drachm doses. It has a most perplexing habit of mounting to the surface; in fact, the utmost difficulty is experienced in compelling it to mix with water. Seldom ordered in prescriptions, the dispenser is left to his own judgment when preparing an extemporaneous dose. Place the charcoal in the mortar; add 1 dr. of tincture of orange, then a little water; afterwards the remainder as you please. A teaspoonful of whisky (a Scottish method) answers the same purpose of diffusion.

Alkaline mixtures may next engage attention. It is a good plan to turn to the B.P. and construct for yourself a saturation-table of constantly used alkalies in combination with tartaric or citric acid. By this means, Attfield explains, "excess is avoided of either acid matter on the one hand or alkaline on the other." Neutralisation means the same thing. The list should include the saturation-powers of citric and tartaric acids, carbonate and bicarbonate of potassium, carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium.

Practice will soon fix these relative quantities on the memory without reference to the tabulation. A student must not be surprised to find that the acid is frequently in excess, and he must not rank that as an error which is intentional on the part of the prescriber.

When acid. tartaric. q.s. occurs in a recipe, or acid. citric. q.s., it is imperative to supply the exact neutralising or saturating quantity. Q.s. is the contraction for *quantum sufficit*—as much as may be sufficient.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| R Potass. bicarb. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Acid. citric. | ... | ... | ... | q s. |
| Sp. ammon. aromat. | ... | ... | ... | ℥iss. |
| Aq. camphoræ ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |

M. Ft. mist.

Sumat partem tertiam pro dosi ter in die.

How much citric acid is required? The dispensing offers no difficulty. Dissolve the bicarbonate in, say, an ounce of camphor-water, or more; add the citric acid and stir till effervescence ceases; then add remainder, and the spirit last.

Quinine-dispersing is a very wide and difficult subject, but it is such an invaluable remedy and so frequently prescribed that a few simple illustrations of its dispensing will not be out of place. A modern remedy for a bronchial cough will show the general method:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| R Quiniæ sulph. | ... | ... | ... | gr. vj. |
| Syrup. aurant. | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |
| Acid. sulph. dil. | ... | ... | ... | ℥xv. |
| Aq. destillat. ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥iss. |

M. One tablespoonful for a dose three times a day.

Put about 4 dr. of the water in the measure, with glass rod stir

in the quinine, which dissolve by addition of the dilute acid; add next the syrup of orange to about 4 dr. more of distilled water, and mix. Rinse out the measure with the remaining water at disposal; mix all together and the task is done.

This seems complex in description, but it is the work of a few minutes, and is performed by a practised dispenser as if by instinct.

The next recipe requires no dispensing skill, but is a specimen of how to mask a most useful but unpalatable compound:—

R Tinct. quiniæ ammon. ʒj.
Syrup limonis ʒj.
Aq. destillat. ad ʒiiss.

M. Ft. haustus.

[Prepare your own ammoniated quinine, B.P., p. 360.]

The next quinine-mixture, by its unexpected behaviour, will be of interest:—

R Quiniæ sulph. gr. iij.
Spt. ætheris nitros. ʒss.
Spt. chloroform. ℥xv.
Potass. nitrat. ʒj.
Aq. destillat. ad ʒj.

The object is to present a perfectly clear solution. Dissolve the quinine in the nitrous æther and chloroform with the water; add potassium nitrate last. Hereafter you will find that quinine, in dispensing, gives infinite trouble; acquaintance with the laws of chemical action will bridge the difficulty.

Success in any branch of knowledge depends on the perpetual culture of the talent of observation; in this particular branch of medicine printed instructions, however wisely planned, are useless unless followed up by actual practice.

Let the beginner hasten slowly so as to gain the mastery over simple things. *Qui trop embrasse mal étreint* (grasp all, lose all). Let him translate the French proverb, into action, and he will not go far wrong.

The Value of Externals.

AT the annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association recently held, a paper was read by Mr. W. A. Dawson, which dealt principally with the care which ought to be taken of exterior dressing in the turning out of prescriptions. Mr. Dawson appears to have studied his "Art of Dispensing" to some purpose, and quotes some of the axioms therein contained in the course of his paper, emphasising the advice given in that *vade mecum* concerning the impression which a neatly turned out article has on the mind of the customer. In the course of his remarks, he says that label-printers in America, as elsewhere, seem to have fallen into a rut. They grind out the same old designs (most of them bad), year after year. The chief faults he finds with the average label are superfluity of ornament, too many colours in some cases, and often very bad art in drawing. Ornament and colours, he points out, are out of place on a prescription-label. Prescriptions are serious matters to patient, physician, and pharmacist, and the label should reflect grave and dignified simplicity.

Good printing and good paper should be insisted upon, and the most refined effects are obtained by the use of type-faces that are rigidly plain like the style of letter used in steel and copperplate work. For general prescription use a label nearly square in shape, with the corners slightly rounded, is the best, with the name at the top, the word "Pharmacist" beneath it, and at the bottom the address. For an external-use label the same design may be printed in red, with "For external use only" printed across the upper part of the label, just under the word "Pharmacist." It is a good idea, Mr. Dawson thinks, to have a number of different styles and differently worded labels for different classes of prescriptions. In addition to the regular labels for mixtures and for external use, one for veterinary prescriptions with the wording "This medicine is for veterinary use only," another with "Shake the bottle," another with "Poison," and so on should be used, thus doing away with the use of strip labels (which are an abomination), and making a better dressed package. The same rules should apply to labels for

pill and powder boxes, and all label-writing should be carefully executed.

Good bottles are a *sine quâ non*, but Mr. Dawson urges that a larger range of bottles for the dispensing-counter should be kept. A special mixture-bottle should be used for prescriptions only, preferably oval; amber French squares for external use, and round blue poisons for virulent poisons. In pill and powder boxes, bottle-caps, and also in wrapping-paper for prescriptions, it is a good idea to have them all of one colour, and have that colour distinctive of the pharmacy. For ointments, in addition to the regular ointment-pots of opal glass with aluminium screw-top, there are required for very soft ointments collapsible metal tubes and wide-mouthed bottles. If much veterinary prescription-work is done extra large containers will be required, and, incidentally, remarks Mr. Dawson, there is money in veterinary-prescriptions. It is a good business to cater for; the quantities ordered being necessarily large, the profit is proportionate, and the average man will give one or two dollars for a prescription for his horse without a murmur when, were it for himself, he would object most strenuously to the price. Therefore, cultivate the veterinary portion of the business—and neatness of style in putting up count here as well. Do not put veterinary remedies in any bottle or old box that comes handy.

The writer advocates the use of rubber stoppers freely, both in dispensing and in the stockroom. When a bottle of fluid extract is opened the cork is replaced with a rubber stopper, thus preventing loss by evaporation and consequent precipitation, as well as the annoyance of the cork breaking off when the bottle is re-opened. Fluid extract of cascara sagrada should always be dispensed with a rubber stopper, as it cements the cork so fast that it is impossible to remove it by ordinary means, and the patient invariably breaks the cork short off the first time he attempts to open the bottle. These rubber corks as used in the laboratory may be scraped and used over and over again, as they are practically indestructible.

For wrapping dispensed mixtures thin parchment-paper makes a distinctive package. It should be used so transparent that the label may be read through it. A dab of paste on the ends of the packages readily seals it, and the use of string is obviated. For pill and powder boxes, however, envelopes are preferable to wrapping paper, and make nicer-looking packages. These envelopes should open at the end, and have the advertisement of the store printed at the bottom of it, with a blank space above for the patient's name and other particulars.

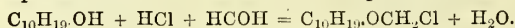
The remaining portion of Mr. Dawson's paper deals with the care which should be taken to prevent mistakes behind the dispensing-counter, and directions for dispensing. All prescriptions should be wrapped and marked before leaving the prescription-department. Soft ointments are to be dispensed in collapsible tubes. In addition to these and other rules, memoranda should be kept as to the idiosyncrasies of the various doctors whose prescriptions come into the store. Some prefer a particular firm's make of an ergot or cascara or pepsine, as the case may be, and these things should be noted and attended to. Mr. Dawson would abolish the high prescription-case. He believes that if pharmacists would discard this case and fit up their prescription-department in the style of a chemical laboratory, it would make for better equipment, better working methods, and a greater degree of confidence on the part of the public. According to his experience, the dispenser who works under constant observation soon attains a dexterity that amounts to virtuosity, and the air of mock secrecy that dodging behind a high prescription-counter implies seems to him to be more suited to the Middle Ages than to the twentieth century. A finely appointed laboratory, open to the inspection of the public as well as to the physician, with everything frank, open, and aboveboard, seems to him to be nearer ideal pharmacy.

AFTER using iodoform, wash the hands in soap and water, and rinse them in a little vinegar. This will entirely remove the odour.

Scientific Progress.

Commercial Cinchonine.—According to Jungfleisch and Léger (*Pharm. Zeitsch.*, 1901, 595), commercial cinchonine sulphate contains as much as 20 per cent. of hydrocinchonine. By treatment of the sulphate with 95 per-cent. alcohol, then converting into the basic sulphate, and, finally, recrystallising several times from water, a product containing only 3 per cent. of hydrocinchonine is obtained, and after ten recrystallisations the product contains only 1 per cent. of that base. The melting-point of the thus purified product is 264.3° C. (corr.), and the optical rotation is always higher than that of the commercial salt.

Menthol Derivatives.—In the ordinary way menthol in presence of mineral acids condenses with formic aldehyde, with the separation of water. The reaction takes place as follows:—



The resulting product—menthyl monomethyl ether—is an oil of powerful odour. The menthyl chloromethyl ether is an oil of sp. gr. 0.9821, and is strongly levorotatory. It boils at 160° – 162° C. at 16 mm., and at 250° C. at ordinary pressure. By distillation of the ether, the methylene dimethyl ether of the ordinary type of formic-aldehyde condensation can be obtained. This forms colourless needles melting at 57° C.

Oil of Calamus.—The chemistry of this oil has recently had an impetus by the researches of Von Soden and Rojahn, and during the past few weeks two papers on the subject have appeared, one by these chemists, and the other by Thoms and Beckstroem. Soden and Rojahn noticed some months ago that the higher-boiling fractions of the oil when saponified left a thick oily liquid, which on fractionation yielded a greenish oil boiling under greatly reduced pressure at about 150° , and having a sp. gr. of 1.02 at 15° C. After standing for several months this oil deposited crystals melting at 165° – 166° , and which gave every indication of being a sesquiterpene alcohol. On analysis the substance gave figures which agreed with the formula $C_{15}H_{26}O_2$. The compound is neither acid nor basic in its properties, and does not yield acetyl derivatives or oximes. Addition products were obtained with bromine and with hydrochloric acid. It is pointed out that two other so-called steareptenes have been described from essential oils which melt at practically the same temperature as this body. These are those from the oils of pepper and juniper berries. In their communication to the *Berichte* (34, 1,021), Thoms and Beckstroem state that they found this body some time ago in the oil. They state that the oil boils chiefly between the temperatures 272° and 340° , and that in addition to eugenol and fatty acids they found a compound, after saponifying the oil, which melted at 166° to 167.5° , and of which the formula was $C_{15}H_{26}O_2$. From the mother-liquors of the crystallisation they obtained a crystalline compound which melted at 61° , and which from its own characters and from those of its derivatives was shown to be identical with the already known body asarone. This compound has already been found in the oils of *asarum* and of *matico*. Small quantities of asaraldehyde were also found in the oil.

Terpineol.—The exact relationship between solid and the ordinary liquid terpineol has been a matter of doubt for some time past. Schimmel & Co. publish the preliminary results of experiments in the current issue of their *Berichte*. Ordinary solid terpineol melts at 35° . By repeated fractionation under reduced pressure, the main portions of ordinary liquid terpineol were separated. The former of these was a liquid of sp. gr. 0.930, boiling at 213° – 215° , and the latter 0.940 and 218° – 220° . Both were optically inactive. When exposed to cold for some time both solidified, and were recrystallised from alcohol. Both yielded pure isomeric terpineols, the former melting at 32° – 33° , and the latter at 35° – 36° . The following table gives the comparisons between these compounds and the ordinary solid terpineol. Further descriptions are to be published later:—

| | Terpineols from liquid variety. | | Solid Terpineol from Cajuput Oil |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Melting-point ... | 32° – 33° | 35° – 36° | 35° – 36° |
| Boiling-point at 10 mm. | 96° | 98°–99° | 98° |
| Boiling point at 752 mm. | 209° – 210° | 218° – 219° | 218° – 219° |
| Sp gr. at 15° ... | 0.9231 | 0.9391 | 0.9392 |
| Refractive index ... | 1.47470 | 1.48132 | 1.48132 |
| M.-p. of phenylmethane | 85° | 112° – 113° | 112° – 113° |
| M.-p. of nitrosochloride | 102° – 103° | 103° | 103° |
| M.-p. of nitrol-piperidide | — | 159° | 159° – 160° |

The identity of 2 and 3 is thus clearly established.

The Art of Pharmacy.



Research on Solution of Difficulties.

When Old Pharmacy had finished rounding off the sixtieth pill he went upstairs, and found in the research department some unfinished work on The Solubility of $LiMCO_{250}$. The work had been entrusted to the Square by the Great B.P. (British pharmacist), but the Square researchers could make little of the substance, and the attempts to find a solvent for $LiMCO_{250}$ had more effect in reducing the Square to the condition of an amorphous magma than in ionising $LiMCO_{250}$, which, in fact, remained an insoluble precipitate. "Ha, ha!" said Old Pharmacy, "we want some of Pharmacy Bill's universal solvent here. This is a refractive mass; what they want to do is to break it up, digest it well, and filter off the clear solution." He worked hard and long, and in the end— Well, that is not yet.

Courtesy.

[THE PRESIDENT: "Have I ever treated a member discourteously?" (Cries of "Oh, no!")—*C. & D.*, July 6, page 12.]

WHEN councillors badger with motions unwelcome,

And try to outwit Us with treasonous snare,

With accents as smooth as some finely-ground talcum,

In courteous Sheffield I bid 'em beware.

With the grace of a Chesterfield sweetly, politely,

And Beau Brummel bow (slightly hindered by bulk),

I listen with countenance purplish slightly,

And when I am cornered I wriggle—not sulk.

When members return to that motion "improper"

(A motion we fain would see quietly die),

With mien so benignant I put on the stopper

And choke off discussion with courteous sigh.

My sensitive soul for my victims doth shudder

And never against them the wrong way I rub,

But often I flounder like ship without rudder,

So have to resort to pragmatical snub.

When councillors clever put questions so awkward,

That e'en my omniscient intelligence reels,

There is wisdom in silence and subtle glance backward,

To see how my henchman in ignorance feels.

But never, no never, can fiercest traducer

Assert that discourtesy hems me about,

And a Yorkshireman knows he will ne'er be a loser

If when not quite certain he simply says "nowt."

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The War Office Committee

appointed to consider a scheme for the future organisation of the Army Medical Service will, I hope, find the Pharmaceutical Council ready to help. A committee of the Council was appointed last November to collect evidence in special anticipation of such an opportunity. We have heard nothing of it since, but it may have been hard at work, and if so it can hardly fail to be in a position to show at least that the present condition of Army compounders is not satisfactory.

Medicines Dispensed

are not exclusively medicines which have been prescribed by legally qualified men. The editorial in last week's *C. & D.* and the discussion in the Divorce Court which suggested it recalled to my mind a conversation I once had with the late Mr. Sandford, who was mainly responsible on the pharmaceutical side for the language of our Pharmacy Act. It was when that Act was young, and at that time I shared with judges and other innocent persons the notion that the term "dispensing" could only be properly applied to the compounding of orthodox prescriptions. I forget what occasioned the discussion, but I remember Mr. Sandford handing me a copy of the Pharmacy Act and asking me to point out the words which justified that delusion. Of course I could not, but I was suddenly inspired with an *argumentum ad hominem*. "If you are right," I said, "this would put the medicines which a chemist himself prescribes on a level with the guinea things." I expected such a pharmaceutical purist as Mr. Sandford would repudiate that inference. I can see now the merry twinkle in his eye as he asked in reply, "Why not?" and went on to explain that if chemists would only enter what they prescribed in a book the provision in Section 17 covered the medicines thus dispensed just as much as it did medicines prescribed in Harley Street. "They wanted to define prescriptions in your way," he added, "but we showed them how impossible it would be for a chemist to be always sure of the signature"; and the merry twinkle developed.

The First Case

under the Pharmacy Act which was brought to the High Court raised this particular point. A chemist's assistant who contemplated suicide wrote a prescription in proper form, thus:—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele)... | ... | 3ij. |
| Aq. rosæ | ... | 3ij. |
| M. Ft. lotio. Ter die applicand. | | |
| Mrs. Newton. | | R. M. L. |

This was dispensed for him by a Worthing chemist, who was afterwards prosecuted by the police under the Pharmacy Act for not labelling the stuff "Poison." A fine was imposed, but the Pharmaceutical Society took up the case and induced the defendant to appeal. The Judges agreed with the view that this was a medicine dispensed within the meaning of Section 17 of the 1868 Act and Section 3 of the 1869 Act, and they therefore reversed the decision. Some discussion occurred as to the exact meaning of the word "dispensing," and Mr. Justice Lush defined it as compounding a medicine and supplying with directions as to its use.

Dr. James's Powder

is the subject of an interesting paper communicated to last week's *Notes and Queries* by Mr. Edward Heron-Allen, who reports that he has found in his library an original (autograph MS.) account-book of F.

Newbery, bookseller, giving a record of his purchases of Dr. James's fever powder and pills for the period from February, 1768, to July, 1798. Mr. Allen does not concern himself much with the trade aspect of his find, but it appears incidentally from his narrative that Newbery credited James with 12½ per gross of the powders, which apparently the doctor himself prepared and delivered to the bookseller. Probably the latter paid for the advertising out of his margin. He could easily afford to do that, for a little expenditure went a long way in those days. It further appears that from February to October, 1763, Dr. James supplied to his agent ninety-nine gross of the powders. The literary interest of the communication concerns the

Death of Oliver Goldsmith,

which occurred on April 4, 1774.

The event is recorded on a sheet of notepaper inserted in the account-book, and the record, Mr. Allen says, is in the handwriting of Dr. James. It is curious, however, that the doctor, if he wrote this note, should have apparently accepted so tamely the medical theory which all the biographies of the poet repeat—that Oliver insisted on taking James's powder against his doctor's advice, with the suggested inference that he died in consequence. His previous experience of the powder had "left him with as obstinate a sense of its universal efficacy as Horace Walpole, who swore he should take it if his house was on fire." Goldsmith's illness seems to have resembled our influenza—"violent pain over fore part of head, tongue moist, pulse 90." Hawes, a surgeon-apothecary, who was sent for, "saw at once that such a remedy would be dangerous" [Dr. James is supposed to have written this]; and spent half an hour by his bedside trying to dissuade him. Dr. Fordyce, who was called in, took the same line. But the patient would have his way. They sent him leeches and some other medicine, but Goldsmith sent to Newbery for the James's powder and took it. The wrangling with his doctors was, perhaps, quite as dangerous to a fevered patient as the fever-powder; but poor Oliver was worried to death by his debts, or rather by his duns. They killed him.

Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited)

offers what I suppose the financial journalist would call a fair speculative investment. It is curious that the prospectus does not state how much of the nominal 300,000£ capital is to be in preference and how much in ordinary shares, a circumstance which may affect the value of the former. At present 120,000£ in preference and 40,000£ in ordinary shares are issued, the vendors (Boots' Pure Drug Company) holding all the latter. The prospectus shows that, assuming this issue to be all taken, the Boot companies hold 515,000£ of public money, on which they pay 6 per cent. per annum. I make out that there is a further 200,000£ or thereabouts in ordinary and deferred shares, and as some of these are at times actually sold at more than 100 per cent. above their par value, while many of the preference shares are also at a premium, it seems within the mark to reckon the present selling-value of the 250 businesses comprised in the group at a million sterling, or, say, 4,000£ per business. It should be remembered that a certain number of freeholds are comprised among the assets—to what amount I do not know. Days sold their sixty shops to Boots for 110,000£, half of which appears to have been for stock, &c. and half goodwill. Days' shops, therefore, were valued at only 2,000£ each on the average. This would, of course, send up the average value of Boots' other shops if reckoned separately. I do not desire to comment on these figures at present beyond asking what proportion of the market-value should be credited to the title "cash chemists" which the Pharmacy Bill would make illegal? That the Boots directorate attribute some advantage to it may be assumed from the fact that they last year went to the expense of re-registering one of their largest companies so as to have that title incorporated. Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited) was Boots (Limited) before 1920.

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| Finest TART ACID | Lowest Cur. Prices | Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL | 32/ * cwt. |
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Editorial Comments.

British Trade in June.

THE imports of merchandise into the United Kingdom during the month which ended June 30 amounted to the value of 41,711,038*l.*, or 305,269*l.* less than the corresponding month last year, but the six months' imports show an improvement of 6,849,791*l.* The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the same period amounted to 22,444,424*l.*, or 2,450,911*l.* less than in June, 1900, and the decrease in exports for the six months amounts to 5,530,366*l.* The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the six months come to 34,062,626*l.*, being an increase of 661,605*l.* The decreases in the June imports were in articles of food and drink, tobacco, metals, oils, raw materials, miscellaneous articles, and parcel post. There were increases in the figures for living animals, chemicals, raw materials for textile manufactures, and manufactured articles. The improvement

in the textile materials is most satisfactory, as it heralds greater activity in our most important industries. In exports of British and Irish produce there were decreases in everything except articles of food and drink, manufactured or partly manufactured articles, and parcel post.

In our own department, comprising chemicals, dye-stuffs, and tanning substances, the imports were all of a normal character, compared with June of the last two years, except that "unenumerated chemicals, including carbide of calcium," has increased by about 40 per cent., or to the total value of 150,092*l.* for the month. In oils the most important facts are that olive oil to the value of 68,449*l.* was imported in June, which is nearly three times the amount imported in June, 1900; but so far the year's imports are not much in excess of last year's; palm oil has also been plentifully imported, the value being 145,730*l.*, and the half-year's imports are 20 per cent. better than last year. Russian petroleum, for illuminating and lubricating, shows a marked decline both for the month and the half-year, and American a slight decline. The falling-off in value of turpentine is extraordinary, the month's imports being put down at 80,936*l.*, and the quantity 61,340 cwt., while last June 79,954 cwt. was imported, at a cost of 149,893*l.* Our chemical exports show a reduction in bleaching materials on the half-year to the extent of one-third, compared with the previous two years. The total supplied to the United States and other countries was 61,749 cwt., valued at 20,633*l.* The decrease in the value of bleaching materials and sulphate of copper almost accounts for the month's decrease in chemical exports, sulphate of copper having fallen from 85,484*l.* in June, 1900, to 58,265*l.* in June of this year. Chemical manures have improved in bulk and value by about 23,000*l.*, and another article which continues on the up grade is soap, of which we have this year exported 485,988 cwt. (in January-June, 1900, 478,447 cwt.), the value being 509,297*l.*, practically the same rate as last year. The business in painters' colours and the like is also showing an improvement; last month 183,801*l.* worth was exported, but the six months' exports (1,621,837*l.*) show a deficit over 1900 which the current month will probably wipe out. The remarkable development in our export medicine-trade continues, the total for the month being 114,576*l.*, or more than 6,000*l.* worth in excess of June, 1900. Our export trade in medicines now exceeds the exports of soda compounds, the total value of which for the half-year is 518,458*l.*, while the value of medicines exported in the same time comes up to 681,296*l.* Besides the exports of British and Irish chemical and medicinal produce, it is to be noted that foreign and colonial manufactures and products of the same class have been exported during the year to the value of 218,628*l.*, this figure also showing a large increase on previous years. We quote here the figures in regard to soda compounds for the month and the half-year:—

| | June | Half-year |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Soda-ash | 19,347 | 129,893 |
| Soda, caustic | 47,872 | 257,710 |
| Soda, bicarbonate | 9,909 | 109,989 |
| Soda crystals | 3,333 | 14,925 |
| Soda, sulphate (saltcake) | 2,370 | 18,152 |
| Soda, other sorts | 104,622 | 47,779 |

This specification of the individual items of soda-products is new this year. Formerly the countries to which alkali was sent were specified, but for some reason that has been stopped. We dare say it is an advantage to our man-

ufacturers not to tell where their business is done, but we cannot conceive what advantage it will be to specify the kinds of alkali that are exported. "Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations" is all the information vouchsafed us in regard to these exports (except in the case of bark, dye-stuffs, gums, spices, and the like, which are worth about 3,000,000*l.* a year to us), and we should be content with this in face of the important fact that the export business has been steadily increasing, in spite of the cutting and strenuous competition which home houses have to meet in colonial and foreign markets. We are frequently told that Great Britain is losing its hold on these markets, especially for chemical-manufactures which are produced abroad, and in which we do the middleman's business; but the Board of Trade returns do not support this view. Thus in foreign chemical and medicinal products our exports for the first six months of 1899 were valued at 111,392*l.*, in the same period of 1900 at 131,617*l.*, and this year at 193,467*l.* These are exports of articles declared to be of foreign origin, so that the world has an increasing rather than decreasing desire to come to Great Britain for these goods. Bearing in mind that the trade in strictly British products is also increasing, there is every reason to say that the trade which THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has for so many years represented at home and abroad is the opposite of decadent, and that the policy which we have persistently advocated—viz., that home houses should keep closely in touch with colonial and Indian demands—is justified by the results.

"Held Out."

THE interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Acts by the Board of Inland Revenue is generally consistent, but increasing demands by the Exchequer appear to stimulate the revenue-collectors to get the most out of the tax that they can. We have had an excellent example of a new development recently brought to our notice under circumstances which we detail. One of our subscribers sent to the Board a label to the following effect:—

Spread a piece of the salve just large enough to cover the corn (not larger) on linen rag, and renew every two days.

The best investment of 3*d.* anyone can make who is the unfortunate possessor of corns.

English corn salve; sold everywhere at 3*d.* per tin.

This was returned marked "Liable to duty." Thinking that the second paragraph constituted the dentiable matter, our correspondent modified the label so that it read as follows:—

Spread a piece of the salve just large enough to cover the corn (not larger) on linen rag, and renew every two days.

You cannot invest 3*d.* better than in English corn salve. Sold everywhere at 3*d.* per tin.

Our correspondent had consulted an expert in such matters, who was rather surprised by the Board's interpretation, the recommendation on the labels being obscure. It appeared to us, however, that both labels indicated in the comparative or superlative degree the superiority of the "English corn-salve" over others so as to constitute a modified recommendation, while the labels as a whole "held out" the article in the sense of the statute. It was, therefore, thought advisable, while retaining the main idea of the label, to eliminate the comparative and superlative descriptions, and accordingly a new label in the following terms was submitted to the Board:—

We advise those who have chilblains to invest 6*d.* in a bottle of chilblain-liniment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Paint the liniment over the affected part at bed-time.

This again was returned marked "Liable to duty." The Board's interpretation is by no means far-fetched, but appears to us to be a strict rendering of the terms of the Act, which declares that duty should be payable on all—

Pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, cordials, electuaries, plaisters, unguents, salves, ointments, drops, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and officinal preparations whatsoever, to be used or applied, externally or internally, as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint, incident to or in anywise affecting the human body . . . or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter by any public advertisement or handbills, or by any label or words written or printed, affixed to or delivered with any packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure containing the same, held out, or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof, as *nostrums* or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body.

Our reasons for saying that the Board's decision is in accordance with the statute are (1) the preparations are within the meaning of the quoted clause; (2) through labels they are "held out" by the makers; and (3) the first two labels are a recommendation (implied, although not perhaps directly specified), since superiority is claimed for the English corn-cure. The third label becomes chargeable because it advises persons having chilblains to use this preparation, and, although it does not say that the liniment is a cure, or that it is good, or that it gives relief, it is more than a description of the article. The Board of Inland Revenue is quite right in getting for the public good what it can out of the charge; but it has certainly taken full measure in the case of the third label, which does not hold it out as a nostrum, proprietary medicine, or in any sense denoted by the statute. "Alpe" says, "if the words used to describe the medicine imply a holding out . . . duty is chargeable," and the official imagination is sufficient in this case to decide that no sane maker of a medicine would imply aught else than relief or cure. An official publication advises Inland Revenue officers that "the ingenuity of chemists to so write the labels as to avoid the law is remarkable," and chemists will always suffer from this Somerset House tradition. The same authority states that a nostrum is "a medicine the composition of which is a secret," and if this meaning is strictly interpreted the adjective "English" in the first two labels would suffice to make the corn-salve liable to duty.

Poisoning in India.

OUR fellow-subjects in the Indian Empire have often been cited as adepts in the gentle art of poisoning. The multiplicity of creeds and classes, and their bewildering dislikes and differences of opinion concerning religious beliefs or social status, are perhaps no more prevalent than in this tight little island, but they assume a more virulent form. Human life is held of little account with the Oriental, and the poisoning of an obnoxious neighbour is counted rather meritorious than otherwise. Such is the popular belief, but the report of the Chemical Examiner to the Indian Government dispels the idea that the Indian poisoner is an adept. Although his duties lead Colonel Van Geyzel to report the analyses of water, silver, opium, salt, cloth, manures, whisky, butter, cement, arrack, printer's ink, pickles, curry-powder, pick-me-up tonics, and a clinical thermometer, amongst many other things, the most enthralling portion of his work to the ordinary person is that which deals with suspected crime. These medico-legal investigations are divided into

two classes—cases of suspected human poisoning (including charges of murder or assaults in which blood or other stains form part of the evidence), and, secondly, cases of suspected cattle-poisoning. The results show that the methods of the Indian poisoner are crude and conservative, the favourite toxic agent employed being the easily detected arsenic. Various organic poisons are used, aconite being the favourite; but the proportion in favour of arsenic and arsenical preparations is very great. In his report Colonel Van Geyzel states that 117 such cases were examined in Madras alone in 1900, and in 84 cases poisons were discovered. Of the cases in which no poison was found, some were due to false and malicious accusations, made in order to get certain persons into trouble. Three packets suspected of containing poison, which were sent up after the "wholesale poisoning" scare of last year, were found to contain sugar only. One was a "love-philtre," which, on being examined, was found to be devoid of what Col. Van Geyzel calls "the usual poisonous charm." In four cases only, out of twenty-six uncertain cases submitted, was the balance of evidence in favour of death by poison. In one case the Chemical Examiner was asked to work from ashes sent from the burning ghat. Cattle-poisoning in the Presidency of Madras has steadily increased during the past five years to double the average, and here, as with the human victim, arsenical compounds are the favourite poison. The accidental poisonings are curious. In one instance food containing arsenic had been cast into the street near a cattle-shed, with the obvious intention of poisoning the cattle. Rats introduced the poison into some food left over by a neighbouring household for the morning meal; two persons ate this tainted food, one died, and the other recovered, having rejected the poisoned meat, which was, however, promptly appropriated by two fowls, which died. The dead rats made the house uninhabitable a few days later. In another case a man, whose wife had been gallivanting with a new love, went to the police-station to lodge a complaint, but fell down in a fit and died. The autopsy showed strychnine in the stomach. Some of the cases reported appeal more directly to the pharmacist. A coolie who was employed in grinding and mixing-up a number of vegetable drugs for a quack ate some of each. Aconite, which Col. Van Geyzel complains is easily obtainable in unlimited quantities, happened to be one of the ingredients, and the coolie ceased from grinding. Two railway coolies, who had their food brought to them as usual, were seized with symptoms of aconite-poisoning and died. The magisterial inquiry elicited that the poison "may have crept into the saffron, onion, and other condiments used in the food of the deceased, owing to the oversight of the local merchant selling all these commodities together." Here we have the open sore of the drug-trade in India. Poisons are sold without restraint by any "local merchant." How is restraint to be imposed? the Chemical Examiner asks. This is a problem which may some day face our pharmaceutical authorities at Bloomsbury, for if the India Office happens to hear from the Foreign Office of the invaluable guidance in this matter which the Presidents of the Society give ungrudgingly, the India Office may ask the President of the day to step down to Whitehall.

QUITE NEW,

At a dinner of Post Office men last week Sir John Leng M.P., told in the course of a speech how a few weeks ago he felt so lame in one of his knees that he was compelled to walk with a stick in the House of Commons. One of the attendants recommended him to try "Elliman's Embrocation," and, although as a rule he does not believe in nostrums, he tried "Elliman," and in three or four days the pain left

his knee, and he was able to throw away his stick and walk as well as ever. Like the attendant, he became animated with a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures, and, observing a new member limping just as he had done, he related to him his experience, and recommended him to try "Elliman." "Unfortunately," said the lame member, "mine is a wooden leg." By the way, Sir John celebrated his journalistic jubilee this week.

WARNING TO WEST-END CHEMISTS.

A young man, having the appearance of a butler, is calling on several West-end chemists with a prescription for a cocaine-snuff, ordering six bottles of four times the quantity in each. He says he will wait for it, explaining that his "Missis" or "Guvnor" is just going somewhere by train, and is waiting for it at a railway-station, adding that he will bring back the cash. "If any chemist should have the pleasure or misfortune of having this man call on him, he will do well to give him in charge at once," writes "Victim" (205/24) to us. The name on the prescription is generally that of some well-known personage. We subjoin a *fac simile* engraving of one of the prescriptions; the writing is somewhat reduced in size, but it will suffice for comparison:—

"The Snuff"

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Rx Cocain Hydrochlor</i> | <i>iv foun</i> |
| <i>Menthol</i> | <i>vi "</i> |
| <i>Sadu Bicarby</i> | <i>XII "</i> |
| <i>Irax Carb Pond</i> | <i>XII "</i> |
| <i>P Acid Boric</i> | <i>XVI "</i> |
| <i>Sassa Paries</i> | <i>100 "</i> |
| <i>In Gh Pulv</i> | |
| <i>J Jovins Hacey Esq</i> | |
| <i>Sports Club</i> | |
| <i>10 Grosvenor Esq</i> | |

THE NOBLE PROFESSION.

Some notable utterances regarding the practice of medicine have been recorded this week. Speaking at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday evening, where he presided at the festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, the Earl of Rosebery said:—

All professions, all callings have their pain, but of the medical profession alone perhaps of all secular professions it may be said that a man on his setting out to do his day's work knows that he can have no object but a beneficent object—to heal and to assuage pain, to combat, and with ultimate ill-success, the chill Angel of Death. That is a consideration which comprehends all humanity in a debt to the medical profession. . . . There are some few thousand medical graduates turned out every year, and there are some 30,000 in Great Britain, so that the number of blanks in the profession must be out of all proportion to the number of prizes. They had the princes and the prizemen at that table, but that was only a small proportion of the great number in the country, and of the small practitioners in the towns who are at the beck and call of disease and suffering by day and by night, in every weather, at every hour, at the call of suffering and want. It is a noble profession, but it is in many cases a profession of forlorn hopes. . . . There was one medical student, the worst physician, he believed, but the most famous medical student, who

in the eighteenth century lay dying, and as he lay dying they gathered round him and asked him, "Is your mind at ease?" The answer, in the words of Lord Macaulay, which had never been obliterated since he read them, were, "No, it is not." Those were the last recorded words of Oliver Goldsmith. They are the words of thousands who have died with that feeling and who belonged to this great profession.

This is an aspect of the practice of medicine which, unfortunately, is too true. On Wednesday some of the realities of East-end practice were revealed by the Hon. Sydney Holland, Chairman of the London Hospital, who, speaking at the distribution of prizes at the Medical School there, submitted these quaint statistics:—

It cost 220*l.* a day to carry on the institution, and last year they treated 174,000 people. The eggs consumed in the year would, put end on end, reach for twelve miles; last year they used ninety miles of sticking plaster and 100 miles of lint; they had ordered 3,000 leeches from Spain for next year; they used 30,000 pills and 1 ton of cough-lozenges in a year; and there were 10,000 codfish swimming about round Newfoundland whose lives would have to be sacrificed to supply cod-liver oil for next year.

We fancy that the cod-liver oil will come from Norway. Afterwards, in referring to the Pathological Institute there opened, Sir Henry Roscoe expressed some sentiments with which many a chemist will agree. "In every well-organised laboratory," he said, "the workers, from the highest to the lowest, form a family bound together by the laboratory spirit. The true laboratory atmosphere is not that of masters and pupils, but rather that of friends and co-workers. They do not strive after mutual admiration or gain, from the knowledge that all who work within the walls are united by a recognition of the value of ideas and of honest work."

DIVISION OF THE MINOR.

We have received the subjoined from a subscriber.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

17 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C., July, 1901.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

ORAL WORK.

Dear Sir,

You are requested to attend at The Examination Hall, Galen Place, Bury Street (at the back of 17, Bloomsbury Square), on Wednesday, July 10th, at 1.50 a.m. precisely.

I am Sir, Yours truly,

RICHARD BREMRIDGE,
Secretary and Registrar.

Mr.

Hitherto the Boards of Examiners have been authorised, without a new Act of Parliament, revised by-laws, or even a mere regulation, to subject the Minor examination to division in place, and now that we have a division in time, which carries candidates into the wee sma' oors ayont the twal, when even graveyards yawn, we have some hope that division in subjects will be accomplished as easily. Other candidates have been asked to attend "at 10 20 P.M. precisely," and they complain that this preternaturally early hour disturbs their studies under Mr. Daniel Leno and other noted coaches. Those more fortunate ones, who are called for 1.50 A.M., have time to freshen themselves up a bit before they face the wideawake examiners.

A COMBINATION of the varnish, colour, and glass industries has been formed among the merchants of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia. One of its chief objects is to facilitate the direct sale of its goods to private persons.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Passengers' Luggage.—A Mrs. Dyke, when leaving Victoria station for Cologne, missed a dressing-case containing jewellery which she valued at 210*l*. She claimed the amount from the Railway Company, who refused to pay more than 10*l*., pleading that this is the extent of the liability under the Carriers Act, 1835. Her counsel argued well to the effect that personal luggage is not ordinary goods, but the Lord Chief Justice deciding the matter in the King's Bench Division on July 5, held the railway company to be right, for the wording of Section I. of the quoted Act is conclusive as to personal luggage being included.

Lost Receipt.—A defendant stated on oath that he had paid the amount he was sued for (14*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.) three years ago to a clerk in the office of a solicitor, who at that time acted for the defendant. A receipt was given at the time, but had been lost. He obtained the amount from his wife, who also gave evidence that she had handed her husband the money at the time when he had said he had paid it. The solicitor said that so far as he knew the money had not been paid. He admitted having had to discharge a clerk for irregularities in money matters, but it was not the clerk in question. The Judge said the onus of proving payment was on the defendant, and he had failed to prove his payment in law or fact. (*Niblett v. Ball*, City of London Court, July 2.)

Message Delayed by District Messenger Company.—At the City of London Court, on July 9, the District Messenger Company were sued for 30*l*. damages. An order was obtained for an advertisement in the *Critic*, the price being 20*l*. It was handed to the above company to deliver to the printers on the afternoon of publishing-day. The messenger forgot it, and delivered it next morning. The *Critic* lost the order. The Messenger Company admitted their responsibility, but contended that in law the plaintiffs could not recover the 20*l*. They had paid 20*s*. into court, and the Judge held that the defendants were liable, but that he could not give the plaintiffs more than the amount paid in, with costs on the higher scale.

Worcester Ware.—Mr. Justice Byrne, on July 5, had before him the case of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company (Limited) v. W. H. Rhodes, in regard to the sale of china or porcelain-ware under the name of "Worcester China" or "Worcester Ware." The company have since 1751 made a particular kind of ware, and they claim that Worcester china or Worcester ware has come to be regarded as of their manufacture. The defendant, however, contended that the company's ware is always known as "Royal Worcester." The Judge suggested that defendant should slightly alter his advertisements, and not use showcards or advertisements for Worcester ware without indicating the name of the maker thereof; and so the case stands until the trial of the action for a perpetual injunction.

Bills of Exchange Act.—A man named Bischopswerder drew a bill which Rosenthal Brothers accepted and forwarded to Bischopswerder for him to endorse. He handed it to a man named Lewis to discount, but he retained it on the ground that Bischopswerder owed him money. This debt was denied, and at Birmingham Assizes Messrs. Redfern & Son, solicitors for Bischopswerder got the bill back, but as they did not get all their costs out of Lewis or Bischopswerder they claimed to have a lien on the bill under the Bills of Exchange Act, Subsection 3, which says that where the holder of a bill has a lien upon it arising either by contract or implication of law, he is deemed to be a holder to the extent to which he has a lien. The Divisional Court has decided in the solicitors' favour. (*Redfern & Son v. Rosenthal Brothers* and another, June 28.)

Weekly Tenancy may Last for Years.—In the Court of Appeal on July 10, the case of *Adams v. Cairns* was decided. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Ridley on the construction of a written agreement of tenancy. The plaintiff in November, 1897, took a holding of a barber's shop from the tenant Twine, who had a term expiring on June 24, 1901. Twine having surrendered his term to the defendant, who was the freeholder, the defendant gave the plaintiff notice to quit, treating him as being a weekly tenant. The plaintiff said he was something more than a weekly tenant, as the agreement between him and Twine was in these terms: "I accept you as tenant at a rental of 7*s*. a week, the rent not to be raised during my present tenancy"—that was to say, not until June 24, 1901. In the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, that, according to its true construction, was an agreement, not for a weekly tenancy, as Mr. Justice Ridley decided, but for a tenancy to continue till June 24, 1901. It was clear, therefore, that the defendant had no right to enter upon the premises, and there must be a new trial. With this judgment Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Stirling concurred.

High Court Cases.

AGRICULTURAL HALL EXHIBITIONS.

IN the Court of Appeal on July 10, Lords Justices Rigby, Collins, and Romer heard an appeal, in the case of the Trades Markets and Exhibition (Limited) v. Dale, against the decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich, reported in the *C. & D.* last week. Lord Justice Rigby said there was nothing in the facts sufficient to justify the Court in granting an injunction, and the other Lords Justices concurring, the appeal was dismissed.

A BLEACHING-POWDER PATENT.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM gave judgment on July 6 in the action of the Wallis Chlorine Syndicate (Limited) against the American Alkali Company (Limited), which had previously been heard at considerable length before his Lordship. The action was brought to obtain specific performance of an agreement between the two companies (or damages) by which the defendants undertook to find 12,000*l*. capital for providing buildings and plant for the manufacture of bleaching-powder under Wallis's patents capable of an output of 50 tons per week. In consideration of that they were to receive first-charge debentures for 20,000*l*., a right to purchase others at less than par value, and one-half of the profits of manufacture. The action came first before a jury, which was discharged on an understanding that time should be allowed to test the working of the patents, but as no final agreement was arrived at the case was further heard on Wednesday and Thursday last week, when, after hearing expert evidence and arguments, his Lordship reserved judgment until Saturday. In giving judgment his Lordship said that apart from the question of specific performance in which he decided against the plaintiffs, the case was not free from difficulties. The plaintiffs had not proved specific damage, but they considered that they had been damaged by the defendants not supplying the 12,000*l*. for carrying on the works. The defendants, on the other hand, said that the plaintiffs had failed to fulfil a condition precedent—namely, the finding of 3,000*l*. and giving debentures. The plaintiffs had omitted to notice that great liability would have attached to them if they had got the 12,000*l*.—namely, the payment of interest upon it and the providing of 3,000*l*. to secure that interest. It was not a case in which he could order specific performance, as no specific damages had been proved, and he was thrown back on the principle of giving such damages as a jury might reasonably prove. The defendants sought to avoid their liability altogether, or to reduce it to a nominal amount, by calling expert evidence to show that under no circumstances could plaintiffs have made a profit by the process, but he could not but believe that at the time they agreed to lend the money they believed it would be a profitable process. On the whole he could not but feel that the defendants had acted the part of the dog in the manger, and the excuse they made that American competition had crippled the trade was no answer, as the evidence was that the process would have been a commercial success. The difficulty had arisen from the fact that the plaintiff and defendant companies were so mixed up together by having gentlemen holding shares in both, and that accounted for the fact that they did not work so smoothly and harmoniously as they did at the beginning. On the whole he thought the plaintiffs ought to be paid such a sum as would enable them to find the rest of the money required to carry out the commercial test as to the value of the process, and that sum, so far as he could judge, was 4,000*l*., for which he gave judgment. There was a counter-claim for directors' fees, &c., but he could find no justification for it under any head of the claim. There would, therefore, be judgment for plaintiffs on the claim for 4,000*l*., and also on the counter-claim, with costs. On the application of Mr. Houghton he granted stay of execution with a view to an appeal, the 4,000*l*., however, to be paid into court.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

AT Bournemouth on July 5, Robert Robinson, manager for the executors of Mr. Pamphrey, chemist, Commercial Road, was summoned for selling compound tincture of cinchona

which Mr. R. A. Cripps, the public analyst, certified to contain only 0.41 gr. of total alkaloids in 100 c.c. instead of 0.45 gr., as the B.P. requires. The defendant put in a certificate from Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, of Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), Southwark Street, S.E. (from whom the tincture was obtained), which showed the content of total alkaloids (the mean of two estimations) to be 0.48 gr. in 100 c.c. or 0.03 gr. in excess of the B.P. requirements. On the advice of the Clerk of the Court it was decided to submit a sample to Somerset House for analysis.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

The same defendant was further charged with selling camphorated oil about 1 per cent. deficient in camphor, and a fine of 1*l.*, inclusive, was imposed.

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions on July 9, Mr. Thomas I. Doble, chemist and druggist, 45 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W., was summoned by the Chelsea Borough Council for selling tincture of iodine, B.P., which the public analyst certified to being 42 per cent. deficient in free iodine, and 89 per cent. deficient in potassium iodide, contrary to Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Dr. Parkes, medical officer of health to the Chelsea Borough Council, appeared in support of the summons.

In answer to the Clerk, the defendant said that he made a mistake by omitting to put into the bottle a drachm of the free iodine, and a drachm of potassium iodide. Such an error, however, was one which could never pass without being detected.

William Thorpe, inspector, proved taking a prescription to defendant's shop and waiting twenty minutes while it was made up.

Inspector Grant corroborated and testified as to the division of the sample.

Dr. Parkes also gave evidence, and Mr. Bird, in deciding the case, said, "It is absolutely necessary that chemists, particularly, should be most careful not to sell something which the customer has not asked for, and most careful also in making up prescriptions accurately. The case is perfectly clear against the defendant, and as he has been previously convicted here for a similar offence, he will be fined 40*s.*, with 10*s.* 6*d.* costs."

County Court Cases.

THE BOY'S NOTICE.

At the Croydon County Court last week, a boy named Carter sued Mr. T. H. Dix, chemist, High Street, Croydon, for money in lieu of notice. Plaintiff said there was a disagreement owing to the defendant saying he had not done his work, plaintiff contending that he had. Defendant thereupon "clouted" him. Defendant said the plaintiff refused to deliver some goods, but denied that he struck the plaintiff. Judgment for the defendant.

APPLICATION FOR COMMITTAL.

In the Westminster County Court on July 9, before Judge Lumley Smith, the case of Hart v. Phillips was disposed of. It was an application by the plaintiff for the committal of the defendant, a chemist, carrying on business at Camden Town, for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of fancy goods supplied. The debtor appeared, and said he had sold his business for the benefit of his creditors, and was now looking for a situation. An order for payment by instalments of 10*s.* a month was made.

TELEPHONE COMPANY v. CHEMIST.

In the Westminster County Court on July 8, Judge Lumley Smith had before him the case of the National Telephone Company v. Davis, in which the plaintiff company sued the defendant, Mr. John Morgan Davis, chemist, Coventry Street, Haymarket, to recover certain charges in respect of telephonic services rendered. The defendant appeared, and said the telephone-service supplied by the plaintiff company was absolutely useless—in fact, it was a nuisance. His Honour adjourned the case for further evidence.

CLAIM FOR EMPTY SYPHONS.

At the Weston-super-Mare County Court on July 9, Mr. E. Carpenter, chemist, Burnham, sued Mrs. Hillier, of Burnham, to recover the sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, the value of nine empty siphons which the defendant had neglected to return. The plaintiff stated that he supplied the defendant with siphons of soda water in 1898 and 1899, and the empties were never returned. He frequently wrote or sent for them, but received no reply. Mrs. Hillier said she returned the siphons, and a servant corroborated; and Judge Austin found for the defendant, with costs.

SELLING A CHEMIST'S SHOP.

In the Westminster County Court on July 9, before Judge Lumley Smith, judgment was given in the case of Akers v. Brown, which was an application by the plaintiff, a chemist, formerly carrying on business at Brixton Road, to enforce payment of a judgment-debt of 4*l.*, being balance of the purchase-money of a chemist's business. The debtor appeared, and said he was willing to pay 5*s.* a month; but he could not do more, as the business had not turned out to be so lucrative as he thought it would. The Court order was 10*s.* a month, subject to committal in default.

WORKMAN'S LIABILITY.

On July 4 at the Southwark County Court, before Judge Addison, K.C., Messrs. Down Brothers, surgical-instrument makers of St. Thomas Street, Borough, sued a skilled mechanic named Courtney, lately in their employ, to recover 2*l.* 16*s.* damages for leaving certain piece-work unfinished. Mr. Mosley Stark, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that defendant was given six tripod washstands for surgical use to make. He was to be paid 16*s.* each for them. He did two pounds' worth of the work, and then left, although he had been paid 4*l.* 16*s.*, the full price of the work. The plaintiffs wrote to him asking him to return and finish his work. He promised to return, but had not, and another man completed the work for 2*l.* 16*s.* Judgment for the plaintiffs for 2*l.* 16*s.*, with costs.

A QUESTION OF DELIVERY.

On July 10, in the Lord Mayor's Court, before the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.) and a jury, Messrs. Howards & Sons, chemical manufacturers, City Mills, Stratford, sought to recover from Messrs. Johnson & Sons, forwarding agents, the sum of 16*l.*, being the value of a parcel of chemicals sent as part of an exhibit to the Paris Exhibition, and which had been lost. Mr. Shearman was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Nieldson represented the defendants. According to the plaintiffs' case an arrangement was made between the parties and a contract entered into by which the defendants agreed to deliver twelve cases of chemicals to the plaintiffs' allotted space at the Paris Exhibition. The plaintiffs' exhibit, consisting of twelve parcels, was despatched to Group 14, allotment No. 1401. Mr. Shaw, the plaintiffs' representative, upon arriving at the Exhibition, found five of the cases only on the plaintiffs' allotted space. Several other parcels were found fifty yards away upon a search being made. It was alleged that a parcel marked "H. S. (9)" was never delivered to the plaintiffs' allotted space, and its value 16*l.* 10*s.*, which included the price of two glass shades, was now sued for. Mr. Geoffrey Howard, member of the plaintiff, firm, and Mr. George W. Shaw gave evidence bearing out the counsel's statement. For the defence it was admitted that the defendants had contracted to deliver the plaintiffs' parcels to their allotted space at the Paris Exhibition. The plaintiffs' cases of chemicals were delivered, and the plaintiffs' representative did not arrive at the Exhibition until three days after that was done. The only contract the defendants made was to deliver their goods at Messrs. Howards' stall at the Exhibition, and this had been done. Mr. Thomas Cope, manager of the defendants' business in Paris, stated that when exhibitors' goods arrived at the respective stations in Paris they were in bond, and ultimately were removed to the Exhibition under the charge of a Customs officer. After the officer had satisfied himself that the goods were delivered to the actual destination he certified due delivery, and a copy of this certificate was produced to prove delivery. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re W. F. HACKNEY, South Street, Earlsfield, London, Chemist and Druggist.—The sitting for the adjourned public examination was held at the Wandsworth Bankruptcy Court on July 4, but the bankrupt was not present. As debtor had been notified, and did not trouble to attend, an application for an adjournment *sine die* was granted.

Deed of Arrangement.

Higgins, George Hodgson, Mildred Street, Bradford, physician and surgeon. Trustee, John Trewavas, 1 Cheapside, Bradford, solicitor. Dated July 1; filed July 5. Liabilities unsecured, 225*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 250*l.* Deed of arrangement whereby debtor is to pay to trustee the sum of 20*l.* quarterly, commencing on or about July 25 instant, to be distributed by rateable dividends of 2*s.* 6*d.* each when sufficient in hand, until creditors have been paid in full, costs, &c., will covenant to assign estate. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Brown, Muff & Co., Bradford | ... | 31 | 0 |
| Northin, J. H., Bradford | ... | 26 | 0 |
| Raines & Co., York | ... | 22 | 0 |
| Wharran, —, Leeds | ... | 11 | 0 |

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

- Bewick, L., and Bewick, J.**, under the style of Bewick Brothers, Blaydon-on-Tyne, mineral-water manufacturers.
- Campbell, Samuel, Moser, Frank, and Edwards, Joseph**, trading as the Co-partnership of Campbell, Ferguson & Moser, at 129 East Hill Street and Vinegarhill, Glasgow, manufacturing chemists, sausage-skin and spice merchants.
- Chrystal, T. W., and Auzon, L.**, under the style of Chrystal & Auzon, Liverpool, mineral and chemical merchants, importers, and general brokers.
- Clayton, W. K., and Williamson, A. S.**, under the style of Clayton & Williamson, Wakefield, surgeons.
- Eadie, A., and Shankland, J.**, under the style of Archibald Eadie & Co., Glasgow, oil and colour manufacturers.
- Howard, W. D., Howard, D., Howard T., Howard, A. G., and Howard, D. L.**, manufacturing chemists, Stratford and Ilford, under the style of Howards & Sons; and at Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., under the style of Hopkin & Williams; so far as regards W. D. Howard.
- Newnham, C. A., and Hunt, A. H. W.**, under the style of Newnham & Hunt, Wolverhampton, surgeons, &c.
- Newton, R. C., and Manford, J. S.**, under the style of Newton & Manford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surgeons and general medical practitioners.
- Wylde, F. G., and Reeves, F.**, under the style of F. G. Wylde & Co., Draper Street, Walworth, London, S.E., manufacturers and vendors of horse and cattle foods and disinfectants, and general agents.

New Companies & Company News.

OIL REFINING AND DISTILLING SYNDICATE (STEWART-WALLACE PATENTS) (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire any patents, licences, inventions, and the like, to adopt an agreement with J. S. Stewart-Wallace and W. B. Cowell, and to carry on the business of patent agents, patentees, financial agents, oil refiners and distillers, oil merchants, manufacturers, &c.

ME-MOSA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of M. W. Carmichael, trading as a manicure, chiropodist, perfumer, and dealer in toilet articles at 46 Dover Street, and 19 East Street, London, under the style of "The Me-Mosa Company." No initial public issue. Registered

without Articles of Association. Registered office, 46 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

CHILIAN CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Porteous & Co., Swansea, and the Llansamlet Copper-extracting Works, Llansamlet, Glam., and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and merchants, chemists, drysalters, manufacturers of iodine, borax, and other metals, and their compounds, &c. Registered office, 26 Castle Street, Swansea.

HULL AND DISTRICT PROVISION DEALERS' AND GROCERS' ASSOCIATION MINERAL WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 750*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral-water manufacturer carried on by C. W. Joules, at Somerset Street, Hull, as "The Despatch Mineral-water Works," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in mineral waters, British wines, cordials, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 100*l.* Registered office, 83 Walton Street, Kingston-on-Hull.

APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS (LIMITED).—The directors, after writing off the entire amount expended for advertising during the past year and also 7,500*l.* of the amount for unexhausted advertisements carried forward from preceding years, recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. per annum for the year ended March 31. They further recommend placing 10,000*l.* to the reserve, as compared with 5,000*l.* last year, leaving 7,582*l.* to be carried forward, as compared with 3,529*l.* carried forward last year.

DUBLIN MINERAL-WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dublin, on Tuesday last, Mr. Littledale (instructed by Messrs. Hoey and Denning) applied on behalf of the liquidator (Mr. Robert Gardner) that he should pass his final account. The company was formed for facilitating exchange of bottles, and had got into a position that they were unable to continue their business, and an order was made for compulsory winding-up. The property, consisting of bottles which were sold, and of accounts due to the company, realised 1,010*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, less 144*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* retained by the liquidator. Creditors' claims amounted to 1,654*l.* gross, and 1,525*l.* net. The Vice-Chancellor granted the application, and allowed the company 8*l.* costs.

COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (LIMITED).—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on June 20, to consider the question of increasing the remuneration of the directors. Sir W. W. Mitchell presided, and stated that under the articles of association it was stated that there should be never fewer than four directors, nor more than eight, and that the remuneration should be fixed at 3,500*l.* annually. The directors had only drawn 3,000*l.* hitherto. The directors did not ask for increased remuneration, but he understood some of the shareholders held that it ought to be larger. Mr. A. J. Pearson then proposed that the amount "3,500*l.*" in the articles of association be deleted, and the amount 6,000*l.* substituted in its place. Mr. Hutson seconded the resolution, Mr. Redemann supported it, and it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. At the present time the capital of the company is 400,000*l.* fully paid up, and the reserve-fund amounts to 100,000*l.*

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. will close their offices, warehouses, factories and laboratories on Saturday, July 20, on the occasion of their annual outing.

THE OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. C. P. Goerz, at Friedenau, Berlin, has just produced its one-hundred-thousandth lens—a Goerz double anastigmat, Series III., No. 9, Focus 60 c.m. The event was celebrated by a holiday in all departments of the manufactory. To have placed upon the photographic market 100,000 anastigmat lenses in eight years (since 1893) is a record.

"OUR BOY AND HIS DOG" is the title of an illustrated booklet which the manufacturers of "Frame Food" have just prepared for distribution through retailers. It gives

bold and amusing pictures of a little boy who is first seen in his crib with a dog, then the events of the day are amusingly portrayed, and the dog seems to join very heartily with the little mite in his play and pleasure in all instances except the bath.

"GATHERING SEAWEED," after the painting by Frederick Lee, R.A., in the South Kensington Museum, is the latest of the "Vibrona" Art Series, making the tenth. This is one of those pictures which have "gone off" considerably since it first saw the light, but what atmosphere is left in the oils is well rendered in the "Vibrona" picture, while the life in it is faithfully reproduced. Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, N., will send a copy to any of our subscribers or their customers for 2s. 6d.

ROYAL-WARRANT HOLDERS.—The official changes effected by the accession of the King are gradually being worked off, and this week several announcements have been made including the following:—

The Apollinaris Company (Limited) as purveyors of natural mineral waters.

Charles Mumby & Co. (Limited), Portsea, Portsmouth, as mineral-water manufacturers.

Schweppé's (Limited) as aerated-water manufacturers.

R. Ellis & Son, of Ruthin, North Wales, as purveyors of mineral waters.

J. & E. Atkinson (Limited), 24 Old Bond Street, as perfumers to the King and Queen.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS, PINNER.—For some time past the accommodation at this institution, although large, has not been sufficient to meet the constantly growing demands upon it, and in view of this fact, and of the increasing necessity of giving to the orphans of deceased travellers the best and most efficient commercial education, it has been decided to build an additional wing to the schools, in order that more class-rooms and a good lecture-hall may be provided, and also that the internal arrangements of the present building may be largely remodelled, so as to make the whole school complete and up to date in every respect. To carry out this work at least 10,000*l.* is required, and in order to help them in obtaining this sum the board of management have enlisted the services of Mr. B. G. Elliott, an old scholar of the institution, as president of the annual festival to be held in December next. There will also be a grand concert at St. James's Hall in September. The Committee appointed to arrange for this will hold its next meeting at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, July 16, at 7.30 P.M., and the presence and assistance of any gentleman who is able to co-operate with the Committee is invited.

Personalities.

MR. W. MANN, chemist and druggist, Clacton-on-Sea, has been elected a member of the local School Board.

BROTHER HARRY R. SMITH, chemist and druggist, Dursley, has been elected W.M. of the St. John's Lodge of Freemasons.

DR. BERNARD DYER has been appointed public analyst for Essex for six months during the absence on holiday of Mr. T. A. Pooley.

MR. JOHN HARTLEY, 3 Nicholson Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, leaves towards the end of this month for another business trip in the East, especially in Ceylon and China.

MR. H. TREMBATH, JUN., has written a very interesting account of his return journey from Cape Town to Johannesburg, under military permit, to the *Cornishman*. After inspecting his two shops, Mr. Trembath sought the coast *via* Natal; and a second article describes his visits to Ladysmith and the battlefields of Buller's campaign.

THE President of the Board of Trade has appointed the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada, to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, and Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., Secretary of the Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office, to be a member of the committee in the place of Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., resigned

MR. J. MORGAN RICHARDS presided at the dinner of the American Society in London to celebrate Independence Day. The dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil, and amongst the guests were the American Ambassador, Lord Goschen, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, General W. MacKinley Osborne, U.S. Consul-General, and other distinguished men.

MR. C. E. FORTH, chemist and druggist, of Durban, Natal, has been in London this week with Mrs. Forth, and we had a pleasant chat with him in regard to the state of pharmaceutical affairs in Natal. Throughout the war Durban chemists have been exceptionally busy on account of a large number of refugees who were living there, but now most of the refugees that are well off have been able to go North again, and business at Durban has resumed its normal condition. Mr. Forth served his apprenticeship with Mr. Brown, of Leeds, and afterwards was for a short time an assistant with the late Mr. Sayers, of Lewisham. When he passed the Minor examination he went out to Natal (about twenty years ago) and started in business on his own account. He has two shops in Durban, and besides looking after these he has taken an active part in pharmaceutical affairs in the colony. He was the first Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Natal and a member of the Board of Pharmacy. Latterly he has been Vice-President of the Society, and his colleagues proposed to make him President, but his visit home prevented his accepting the office. Mr. Forth is sanguine in regard to the future of South Africa.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 12, 1901.)

"GRYPTA" (no claim for "Grip"); for sanitary towels. By Stapley & Smith, 128 London Wall, London. 238,210.

"ST. IVEL"; for meat extracts and potted meats. By Aplin & Barrett, Newton Road, Yeovil. 236,509.

"AIM BRAND" and device; for mineral and aerated waters. By E. Archer & Co., Beresford House, Great Malvern. 237,249.

"SKINETOLIN" (no claim for "Skin"); for toilet lotions and preparations. By Alfred Ketley, 149 Newton Street, Bradford. 233,135.

"FLOATLET" and "SWEET SEVENTEEN"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 237,211, 237,811.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 19, 1901.)

"LUMO"; for a chemical preparation. By F. Chamberlain, 9 The Crescent, Enfield Wash. 237,467.

"BESTICO"; for chemical substances. By the Bestic Company (Limited), 14 Mincing Lane, E.C. 238,085.

"HOGG'S ECZEMA AND SKIN OINTMENT," and signature; for ointment. By J. T. Hogg, 43 Almada Street, Hamilton. 237,125.

"MEMY"; for headache-powders. By W. H. Peace, 62 Oldham Road, Manchester. 237,468.

"GANESH"; for medicated toilet-preparations. By Eleanor Adair, 90 New Bond Street, London, W. 237,901.

Device of loom; for surgical elastic hosiery. By J. H. Haywood, 9 Castle Gate, Nottingham. 236,750.

Device of bone ring and cord; for baby-soothers. By Emma Mincher, 1A Helmsley Terrace, London Fields, N.E. 237,615.

"MAMECO"; for meat extracts and preparations. By U. Ciantar and Dr. F. W. Ross, 9 and 10 Great Tower Street, E.C. 237,942.

"KRISPER," and device of impressed seal; for an aerated water. By E. P. Shaw & Co. (Limited), Wakefield. 237,627.

More Medicinal Plants.

THE *Rosaceæ*, always an interesting order on account of the variety of useful plants it contains—chiefly, perhaps, for its fruit-yielding species, such as apples, pears, plums, and perhaps before all the strawberry and raspberry—include also a large number of interesting plants which furnished domestic medicines to the peasantry in the rural districts of England in the good old days, and were then cultivated in all cottage-gardens. The Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*)



AGRIMONY (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*).

is a plant of this nature, and is abundant in hedgerows, on the borders of fields, and on roadsides, its wider distribution extending to the northern temperate regions and North and South Africa. The yellow flowers are very attractive during the months of June, July, and August, and the fruit is



DROPWORT (*Spiraea filipendula*).

notable for the rigid spines with which it is beset, and which enable it to cling to anything with which it comes in contact, so that by this means the plant becomes disseminated. An agreeable odour is given off by the plant in spring, but it

is quite lost in drying. It has a somewhat bitter and astringent taste and Withering says the flowers, when freshly gathered, have the smell of apricots. In former times the plant had the reputation of being an excellent purifier of the blood, and was taken as a kind of tea, made by putting five or six of the dried leaves into half a pint of boiling water, and adding sugar. A teacupful was taken in the morning, fasting, and two or three times a day besides. This drink was further reputed a good medicine in liver-complaints. Boiled with chamomiles, St. John's wort, and wormwood, it has been used externally in fomentations, and infused in water as a gargle.

Spiraea filipendula is another rosaceous plant that has had various medicinal and other uses attributed to it. It is commonly known as the dropwort, and is found in this country in open pastures, especially on chalky or gravelly soils, and extends into other parts of Europe, Northern Africa, and Northern Asia. Its white flowers appear in June and July. The plant is remarkable for the curious tubers that are formed on the roots, which in their fresh ripened or mature state—namely, when dug up in autumn—have a pleasant smell and a sweet agreeable taste, but with a slight bitterness. Scraped and well washed in cold water these tubers deposit a white starch which is said to have been used as food. A decoction prepared from the plant was formerly used in medicine, chiefly as a diuretic.

The tall bronze-red flower-spikes of the sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) are prominent at the present time wherever the



SORREL (*Rumex acetosa*).

plant is to be found. It belongs to the *Polygonææ*, and abounds in our meadows and pastures, flowering from May on till August. Outside Britain it is found in the North temperate and Arctic zones. The acid and somewhat astringent taste of the fresh leaves is well known, being used for culinary purposes on the Continent, both in salads and in soups; and it is said that in some parts of Ireland they are eaten with fish. Medicinally, the sorrel has had a reputation from early ages for its refrigerating and diuretic properties. A free use of sorrel in salads is considered by some to be of great advantage in skin-eruptions; indeed, it is as a cure for scurvy that sorrel has had its greatest reputation. The roots are so astringent that they have been used for tanning.

The blue flowers and rough leaves of the bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*) indicate at once without further examination that the plant belongs to the natural order *Boraginææ*. Though the plant is met with in waste places near the sea in this country, it is considered an alien. In many parts of Europe and Western Asia, where the plant extends, it is thought to be a wholesome and nutritious food, and is boiled and eaten as a vegetable. The general properties of the plant

are very similar to those of the borage, for which it is said to have been often substituted. In old times the bugloss was highly extolled for its tonic properties and exhilarating effects, particularly in attacks of melancholy.



BUGLOSS (*Anchusa officinalis*).

The caraway (*Carum Carui*) is not a very attractive plant—indeed, but few of the *Umbelliferae* are, except, perhaps, for the noble proportions to which some of them attain; but, if not attractive, the members of the order have a wide range of usefulness. Though the plant occurs in waste places in many parts of England, it is not considered indi-



CARAWAY (*Carum Carui*).

genous. Its geographical range is in Arctic Europe, Siberia, and Western Asia to the Himalaya. Though the plant is usually found in flower through June and July, the Kew plants were rapidly passing to the fruiting stage when our sketch was taken. Though the caraway is cultivated in this country chiefly in the counties of Essex and Kent, quantities of the so-called seeds, which are correctly fruits, are imported from Holland and Germany. They are so well known that no further reference need be made to their uses, except to say their employment as a spice as well as for the distillation of oil is much more extensive than for any application in pharmacy.

Of the plants here mentioned the most attractive is the white dittany (*Dictamnus albus*), belonging to the *Rutaceae*,

and often cultivated in gardens for the sake of the white flowers, which, together with the leaves, give off a sweet balsamic fragrance, due to the numerous glands with which they are covered secreting a resinous or oily substance so



WHITE DITTANY (*Dictamnus albus*).

volatile as to fill the air where the plants grow. This species was at one time associated with *D. Frazinella*, as a diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Though it is of little or no use at the present time, the plant is worth growing in a garden for the sake of its flowers and its fragrant character.

STOPPING THE LEAKS.

At Finsbury Sessions an inspector said a measure used for the sale of vinegar leaked, and although the defendant said when he used it he stopped the hole with his finger, he was fined 10s.

When the trader with innocence blimful,
And quaint irreproachable cheek,
Protested the charges were sinful,
"His finger was stopping the leak!"
The Solomon would not forgive him,
Rejecting so artless a whine;
He made a conviction, imposed a restriction,
And collared a ten shilling fine.

Our Leaders in years that are bygone,
For manifold shekels did seek;
Their golden resources were nigh gone,
And something for stopping the leak
They searched for in vain, till it struck them
That students would never decline
To rescue the needy (and succour the greedy)
By paying a ten-guinea fine.

And though legislation with loathing
'Gainst company-mongers they seek,
We're assured that there really is no-thing
So bitter as eating that leak.
The Zealots with valiant outpourings
In the cheap-jack verbosity line,
Seek the Cutter's restriction, by constant infliction,
On each of a thousand pound fine.

A CHESHIRE SUBSCRIBER says:—"I have found the *C. & D.* extremely useful, and have been able to buy well."

TO REMOVE gauze dressings, which owing to their loose texture adhere very closely to granulating surfaces, Dr. von Mikulicz, of Breslau, suggests wetting the dressings with hydrogen peroxide. This provokes a copious evolution of bubbles of gas, the mechanical effect of which is to free the gauze and allow its removal without causing pain.

Our Town Traveller.

ELECTRICAL OZONE AND LIGHT TREATMENT.

A LONG with a medical friend I had an early view this week of the private hospital which has been fitted up at Harewood House, 14 Hanover Square, W., for carrying out the electric light and ozone treatment of neurasthenia, gout, rheumatism, and other ills which afflict the human frame. It has been fitted up by a gentleman, well-known to the drug-trade, who while visiting New York some time ago had a brief course of the treatment, with the result that an internal trouble from which he had long suffered completely left him. So enthusiastic has he been about it, that he would not rest until he made arrangements to instal the apparatus for the treatment in London. Mr. John D. Marshall, Ph.C., also became interested, and under his supervision a palatial flat in the fine new building Harewood House (where once the residences stood of Sir Spencer Wells and Dr. Mortimer Granville) has been luxuriously furnished for carrying out the treatment on strictly scientific principles, and under regulations which the censors of the Royal College of Physicians would, I am sure, endorse, so free are they from quackery and so strictly according to Hoyle (medicus). The electrical ozone and light treatment, as it is called, is a combination of the electric-light baths, whose virtue is already well established, ozone-breathing, and electric currents of high potential and frequency. To explain what it means, I must ask you to imagine a cabinet or pavilion made of polished oak, a little over 6 feet high, the same length, and about 5 feet wide, with a door and window. The interior is entirely lined with mirrors of corrugated glass, and one-half of the floor-space is occupied by a couch of plate-glass standing upon insulated supports. This is for the patient lying upon. Above and below the plate glass are groups of incandescent electric lamps, with appropriate reflectors. There is also in the cabinet an electric brush, about 10 inches in diameter, through which a powerful current passes when the patient is in the cabinet. This brush is the ozone-producer. Electric connections are conveniently placed, to which suitable instruments can be attached for applying the electric discharge to any part of the body. These instruments, by the way, are made of glass. Without entering too minutely into particulars, I may say that the apartment in which the cabinet stands is fitted up as a dressing-room, with retiring cubicles. The patient steps from his cubicle into the electrical cabinet, and lies down on the glass couch. The electric current is turned on, and in a few minutes the intense light and the warmth induce a gentle perspiration, the ozone is breathed, and the whole atmosphere of the cabinet is alive with high potential electricity—such as Tesla has proved to be absolutely harmless so far as shock is concerned. For gentlemen there is a male attendant who is an experienced masseur, and the treatment is supervised by him, he following the instructions of the patient's medical adviser as to special applications. There is another apartment with cabinet for the use of ladies, quite isolated from the male ward, and superintended by an expert nursing sister.

The public electric current is employed for the motor which works a powerful electric machine to produce the high potential current. As to equipment, the institution is unique in London. It would be presumptuous for a mere Town Traveller to express an opinion upon the merits of the treatment; my simple duty is to tell what I saw, and I may add that any *C. & D.* reader who would like to inspect the place can do so by appointment. It was formally opened on Wednesday evening, when a distinguished company was charmed by the installation, no less than by the programme of music arranged by Madame Tosti, and the "send-off" augured well for the future of the institution.

MAKING A PRICE-LIST.

Learning that the new issue of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co.'s price-list was shortly to be published, I called at Clerkenwell Road a few days ago and was initiated into the mysteries of price-list making by Mr. Roberts. He showed me piles of the "copy" used in the production of the list

and I could not but admire the patience and care with which the list is obviously produced. In Part 1 of the list, which deals with druggists' sundries, glass bottles, &c., 500 alterations have been made since January 1. In Part 2 (patent medicines and proprietaries) there are about 350 additions, alterations, and deletions, while in Part 3, which is devoted to packed drugs, perfumes, and toilet and household requisites, the alterations are less in number, but nevertheless everything has been completely and carefully looked into.

"This must entail considerable trouble," I said.

"It does," replied Mr. Roberts. "It requires constant attention, but we make the alterations as we go on, and there is scarcely a day passes without an alteration of some kind being required. Thus the labour is made easier, and accuracy is ensured."

Noting the large number of illustrations in the book I ascertained that 1,348 blocks were used in Part 1 alone. The price-list, which Mr. Roberts is very proud of, and which he suspects is the cause of making the market owing to the low prices, will be in the hands of the trade by this time, and chemists who scan its pages so lightly may perhaps have a thought for the care and trouble which is taken to ensure as perfect a production as possible. In the course of my chat with Mr. Roberts I learnt that the system of "free packages," which he instituted in connection with the business about three years ago, is working very satisfactorily. The firm pay carriage on 5% orders for sundries, or 10% worth of patent medicines, and both Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. and their customers appear to be very satisfied with the arrangement. Business is as brisk as possible; in fact brisker sometimes than is compatible with comfort, but they manage, in spite of large country orders received daily, and naturally taking up much time, to keep abreast of affairs, to satisfy customers, and incidentally to produce an epoch-making price-list.

Westminster Wisdom.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS AMENDMENT BILL.

The amendments prepared by the Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have been placed upon the paper and are to be considered by the Standing Committee on Trade at the House of Commons. These will be supported by Captain Jessel, M.P., Mr. Seton Karr, M.P., and other members.

ALKALI-WORKS REGULATION BILL.

The second reading of this Government Bill, which by no means pleases alkali manufacturers, came on late on Monday night, but Mr. Cardwell obligingly talked about it until midnight, when it was held over until Wednesday.

The Bill is again down for the second reading to-night (July 11).

"SPEAK UP."

In the House of Commons on Wednesday evening the Belfast Harbour Bill was under consideration. The following is a bit of the *Times'* report on the debate:—

Sir J. Haslett (Belfast, N.), who spoke in a low voice, opposed the motion.

Mr. Healy: Speak up.

Sir J. Haslett: I am addressing the Speaker. (Nationalist cries of "We must hear you" and "You must not whisper.")

Mr. Healy: I rise to a point of order. We cannot hear one word the hon. baronet says. (Nationalist cheers.)

The Speaker: That is not a point of order. But perhaps the hon. baronet would raise his voice. (Nationalist cheers, and laughter.)

Sir J. Haslett proceeded to argue that if the motion were carried the time of the Hybrid Committee would be wasted in disputes about religion and franchise.

Mr. Healy asked for an expression of opinion from the Government in regard to the motion.

Mr. Reid (Greenock): Speak up. (Loud laughter.)

It is curious that both Mr. Healy and the Speaker should, in referring to Sir James as a baronet, have given him a dignity that he does not possess; but perhaps this is a case of a coming event casting a shadow.

Botanical Work.

AT the instance of Sir Michael Foster, M.P., the Treasury early last year appointed a committee "to consider the present arrangements under which botanical work is done and collections maintained by the Trustees of the British Museum, and under the First Commissioner of Works at Kew respectively; and to report what changes (if any) in those arrangements are necessary or desirable in order to avoid duplication of work and collections at the two Institutions." The committee consisted of Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B. (Chairman), Baron Avebury, P.C., F.R.S., Messrs. F. DuCane Godman, F.R.S. (British Museum), S. E. S. Rice, C.B., Horace A. D. Seymour, C.B., I. Bayley Balfour, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Queen's Botanist for Scotland), Francis Darwin, M.B., F.R.S. (Reader in Botany in the University of Cambridge), and Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., with Mr. B. D. Jackson (Secretary to the Linnean Society) as Secretary.

The committee met on fourteen occasions, and examined eighteen witnesses, viz.:—Mr. George R. M. Murray, F.R.S., Sir George King, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Mr. C. B. Clarke, F.R.S., Mr. James Groves, F.L.S., Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., Mr. F. Janson Hanbury, F.L.S., Mr. William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., Mr. William Carruthers, F.R.S., Dr. M. T. Masters, F.R.S., Professor J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., Mr. A. C. Seward, F.R.S., Mr. W. P. Hiern, F.L.S., Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S., Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S., Professor E. Ray Lankester, LL.D., F.R.S., Mr. W. Botting Hemsley, F.R.S., and Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, F.R.S.

After reviewing the evidence in a lengthy report, the committee recommend—

1. That the whole of the botanic collections at the British Museum now administered by the Keeper of the Department of Botany under the Trustees, with the exception of the collections exhibited to the public, be transferred to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and placed in the charge of the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings under conditions indicated below, adequate accommodation being there provided for them.

2. That a Board, on which the Trustees of the British Museum, the Royal Society, and certain Departments of His Majesty's Government should be directly represented, be established in order to advise on all questions of a scientific nature arising out of the administration of the Gardens, the powers and duties of the Board, its relations to the First Commissioner and to the Director, as well as the position of the latter and the functions of the Gardens, being defined by Minute of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

3. That the illustrative botanic collections now publicly exhibited at the British Museum be maintained, and, so far as it is possible and expedient, enlarged and developed with the view of increasing popular interest, and imparting popular instruction in the phenomena of the vegetable world, and be placed under the charge of an officer of adequate scientific attainments, responsible to the Director of the Natural History Departments.

4. That upon the transference of the botanic collections from the British Museum to the Royal Botanic Gardens, such arrangements be made both in respect to the accommodation of the collections and the staff administering them, that they shall fully serve the purposes which they have hitherto served.

5. That the botanic collections consisting of fossil plants, now in the charge of the Keeper of the Department of Geology in the British Museum, be maintained for the present under the same conditions as heretofore.

Lord Avebury and Mr. Horace Seymour dissent from the recommendation to create a new advisory board, believing that its introduction is as likely to produce friction and difficulties as the present authorities, and will tend to weaken responsibility. Lord Avebury separately dissents, entering a strong protest against the British Museum Herbarium being taken to Kew.

We cannot attempt to discuss the evidence, as the Blue-book reaches us while our issue is going to press, but we may say that Mr. Holmes spoke in favour of Kew, and amalgamation of the collections in one place—where he did not care. He gave the committee many good hints as to how the collections might be amalgamated, and also how to make the collection more accessible to workers. Mr. Hanbury, as one who had worked much at the British Museum and less at Kew, said he would regret the transference of

the London collection to Kew, also of the Kew one to London, because the staff there need a herbarium for reference. He strongly advocated the retention of at least the British Herbarium at South Kensington.

Outings.

IN THE DERBYSHIRE DALES.

On July 3 the staff of Messrs. A. Greaves & Son, chemists, Marke Place, Chesterfield, had their outing. The party drove to Eyam by Owlbar, Froggat Edge, and Stony Middleton. On their arrival an enjoyable repast was provided by Mr. Greaves at the Bull's Head Inn. The Dell, the church, and other interesting places in the village having been visited, the return journey to Chesterfield was made by Baslow.

BY THE SEA.

The employés of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., held their outing on July 6 at Hastings. The party arrived in the town a few hours before the time announced for dinner, and although a sea-fog hung over the water and the town it was not sufficient to deter those present from making the best use of their time. After dinner, at the Albert Restaurant, the Chairman (Mr. C. Francis) proposed the toast of "The Firm," and read a telegram from them, and from the Liverpool house, expressing best wishes for a happy day. Mr. J. Podmore (vice-chairman) replied. Other toasts—"The Travellers," "Chairman," "Vice-Chairman," and "The Honorary Secretary" (Mr. D. H. Dicks)—followed, and a few songs brought the gathering to a close. The weather having turned out favourable, the rest of the day was occupied in taking advantage of the many attractions to be found at seaside resorts. The day, although long, was, owing to the excellent arrangements, a great success.

On July 6 the employés of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited), of Southwark Street, S.E., had their annual excursion. A large party left London Bridge Station for Hastings at an early hour, and arrived at their destination by the time ordinary mortals are having breakfast. The party then dispersed to amuse themselves at their own sweet will, some bathing, others rowing, motoring, or driving. Dinner and tea were provided for the party at Sea View Hotel, Warrior Square. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. E. Winch, who was supported by Mr. J. Foley and other representatives of the firm. The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by the Chairman, and drunk with great enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks to the directors for providing the outing was also carried. In the course of his speech, Mr. Foley pointed out that no fewer than nine men belonging to the staff had been serving in South Africa, and some who had returned were amongst the party, happily none the worse for serving their country's cause. The health of those comrades was drunk with a wish for the safe and speedy return of those still at the front. The party left Hastings at 8 o'clock, and arrived in London towards midnight, after a pleasant and successful day's outing.

ON THE TAMAR.

The employés of Messrs. Besley & Dalgleish, chemists' printers, Exeter, held their annual outing on July 6. Going to Beer Alston by train, the party proceeded down the Tamar by steamer to Plymouth. Dinner was served at the Borough Arms Hotel, Mr. F. Dalgleish presiding.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual excursion of this Association will be to Hexham on July 24. A drive (which is optional) has been arranged to Chollerford. Tea will be served in the Royal Hotel, Hexham, at 5.45 P.M. The train will probably leave Sunderland about 1 P.M., and Newcastle about 1.30 P.M. Full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. Atkins), 123 Raby Street, Newcastle.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

NEW SHOWCARDS

illustrating the work that can be done with the Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Company's products are now being distributed to dealers. Showcards bearing photographs are always an attraction to the general public, and lead to business.

THE "PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRONICLE"

is the title of a new photographic journal, which is to be published twice a month. The object of this addition to the already overburdened ranks of photographic journalism is "to provide instructive and interesting reading for all who have any claim to the title of photographer, whether the claim be slight or full." The *Chronicle* sells at 2d.

A CAUSE OF SLOWNESS.

For three weeks lately there has been advertised to amateurs a self-toning collodion-paper, the advertisement being headed "Now ready." One of my customers, wishing to try the paper, asked me for a packet, and was surprised when I told him it was not obtainable. The makers apparently cannot supply the new article, and so we dealers get the reputation of being unable to supply photographic goods promptly.

THE FREE-CAMERA CLUB,

which was formed to bring home to Kodak (Limited) the fact that their restrictions on the sale of other makers' films alongside theirs are distasteful to dealers and amateurs, now numbers 8,300 members. The club has apparently attained its object, as from all accounts the objectionable condition of sale is being held in abeyance. I have always been a great admirer of the business methods of Kodak (Limited), but I reserve to myself the right of assorting my stock according to my customers' demand.

DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Sandall Films and Plates (Limited), Norwood Junction, S.E., adopted a novel method of making known the proper manipulation of their Cristoid films. The Company gave demonstrations in a city stockbroker's office on three days of the week at 1.30 and 3 P.M. The following syllabus shows the scope of the lecturette:—

Explanation of manufacture of films. Their incombustibility. Why they cannot be over-exposed. Why they give no halation. Why the films are flat in development and after drying. Why there is no frilling, blistering, or possibility of mechanical injury during the different operations. Why the films will keep indefinitely before exposure and between exposure and development. Why they are a *sine quâ non* for the tropics.

A spool of six half-plate roll-holder exposures, increasing in geometrical progression from 1 second to 32 seconds, is developed intact at each demonstration.

DEHYDRATING SPIRIT.

It is well known that when methylated spirit is used for drying negatives it quickly absorbs enough water to much diminish its usefulness as a dehydrater. To keep the spirit in condition the bottle should contain a quantity of either potassium carbonate or calcium chloride for the purpose of abstracting the water after the manner of preparing absolute alcohol. A cheaper method, and one which answers fairly well, is to place a few ounces of plaster of Paris in the bottle, shaking the spirit and plaster well together each time hydrous spirit is added. The plaster does not set in a hard lump, as one might expect, the spirit keeping it in the granular form.

NEW LISTS.

Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield, 146 Charing Cross Road, W., has brought out a special list of the apparatus and materials for ferrotype and positive work. There is a demand for these goods, not only by beach photographers, but by amateurs who wish to ply the dark art at bazaars for charitable purposes. A new edition of the 6d. pamphlet, "How to Make Ferrotypes and Glass Positives" will soon be ready.

Mr. J. E. Lockyer, wholesale photographic chemist, 87 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., has brought out a new edition of his price-list. It contains a full line of photographic specialities and chemicals, whilst a feature is made of prompt despatch, all orders for stock goods being executed the same day as received.

DARK-ROOMS.

Mr. B. H. Butler, chemist and druggist, 195 London Road, Reading.

Messrs. Perrett & Routly, chemists, Devonshire Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Messrs. W. & A. Robertson, chemists, 94 High Street, E'gin.

Mr. Spencer Street, chemist, 37 St. Leonard's Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Mr. F. Wimshurst, pharmaceutical chemist, Devonshire Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

College Notes.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the College examination for July medals were awarded as follows:—*Chemistry and Physics*: Silver medal, J. A. Jenkins; bronze medal, E. Corner. *Materia Medica*: Silver medal, J. A. Jenkins; bronze medal, A. W. Ashkanazy. *Botany*: Silver medal, F. E. Rogers; bronze medal, S. J. Banks. *Pharmacy and Dispensing*: Silver medal, E. Corner; bronze medal, W. F. Clarke.

A COLLEGE PROSPECTUS.—The illustrated prospectus issued by the new management of the South London College of Pharmacy is an interesting and excellently printed production, which may be obtained by any reader on application to 325 Kennington Road, S.E. The illustrations of the various laboratories and class-rooms give an idea of the magnitude and resourcefulness of this old-established school of pharmacy.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The summer session examination was held on June 20 and 21, the following being successful in obtaining medals:—Silver medal, Mr. Leonard N. Hensman; bronze medal in chemistry, Mr. Bertie T. Lloyd; bronze medal in pharmacy, Mr. Percival T. Tugwell; bronze medal in botany, Mr. William G. Day; bronze medal in materia medica, Mr. Bertie T. Lloyd; bronze medal in dispensing, Mr. Harry Lewis. The set of questions submitted to students at this examination are calculated to prove a very searching test of the competitors' efficiency for presentation at Bloomsbury or Edinburgh. From a cursory perusal of the sheets we note that not only is a more than casual acquaintance with theory necessary, but practical work and everyday knowledge are insisted upon. Under "Posology and Poison-laws" we find the following:—

A. B. is employed by C. D., and he effects a sale of potassium cyanide and liniment of belladonna—what conditions are essential for A. B. to comply with the Pharmacy Act? Supposing A. B. committed a mistake, who is responsible and who would be prosecuted?

We also present four "dispensing" problems:—

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Ferri sulph. | ... | ... | ... | gr. iij. |
| Acid. tannic. | ... | ... | ... | gr. iij. |
| Ol. theobrom. | ... | ... | ... | q.s. |

Ft. supposit. Mitte vj.

Sig.: M.D.U.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Amygdal. amar. denul. | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Olei amygdalæ | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Saponis mollis | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Tr. benz. comp. | ... | ... | 3iss. |
| Aq. dest. ad | ... | ... | 3vj. |

Ft. lotio.

Sig.: Quæ super linteo illinend sit et part affectæ applicand.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Olei olive | ... | ... | 3iv. |
| Olei terebin. | ... | ... | 3iss. |
| Ceræ flavæ | ... | ... | gr. xl. |
| Pulv. gum. benzoin. | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Camphoræ | ... | ... | 3ss. |

M. Ft. ung.

Sig.: Bis in die parti affectæ applicandum.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Sulphuris præcip. | ... | ... | gr. j. |
| Hydrarg. subchlor. | ... | ... | gr. j. |
| Cretæ præp. | ... | ... | gr. ij. |

Ft. pil. Mitte xij.

Sig.: Capiat una nocte maneque.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: July 11.

TRADE this week is very slow, and, saving little flutters in menthol and senega, there has been nothing else than heat to disturb the equanimity of 'Change. The following are the chief movements:—

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Benzols | Balsam, | Cassia lignea | Coriander |
| Galls | Canaña | Chlorates | Spermaceti |
| Gentian | Chamomiles | Cumin-seed | |
| Golden seal | Ergot | Gum arabic | |
| Menthol | Oil, lemon | Rose-petals | |
| Senega | Oil, pepper- | | |
| Turpentine | mint | | |
| | Oilo of rose | | |
| | Potash per- | | |
| | manganate | | |

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 4 to July 10, both inclusive:—Aloes (@ Aden), 12; antimony (@ Havre), 4; arsenic (@ Sydney), 25; benzoin (@ Penang), 204; cardamoms, (@ Madras) 22, (@ Colombo) 17; castor oil, (@ Calcutta) 298, (@ Leghorn) 25; civet (@ Aden), 2; cod-liver oil, (@ Harbour Breton) 218, (@ Drontheim) 325, (@ Bergen) 10; coriander seed (@ Casablanca), 1,120; cumin-seed (@ Mazagan), 20; dragon's blood (@ Singapore), 14; essential oils, (@ New York) 63, (@ Ostend) 44, (@ Messina) 32, (@ Palermo) 40, (@ Trieste) 2, (@ Hambro) 11; ginger, (@ Calcutta) 176, (@ Jamaica) 242, (@ Hamburg) 200, (@ Bombay) 63, (@ Smyrna) 6; gum arabic, (@ Aden) 243, (@ Trieste) 15, (@ Bushe) 106 (@ Bushire) 22, (@ Bombay) 64, (@ Bordeaux) 16, (@ Cologne) 5, (@ Constantinople) 15; gum sandarac (@ Mogador) 45; honey, 12, (@ Jamaica) 433, (@ Leghorn) 14, (@ Valparaiso) 1,626, (@ Talcahuano) 5,866, (@ Dieppe) 154; kauri gum (@ New Zealand), 1,057; kola (@ Grenada), 2; lime oil (@ Dominica), 8; liquorice (@ Naples), 25; mastic, 4; musk (@ Smyrna), 1; nux vomica (@ Calcutta), 374; oil, olive (@ Bordeaux), 25; oil, rose (@ Bombay), 2; olibanum (@ Bombay), 74; opium, (@ Marseilles) 25, (@ Bushire) 4, (@ Smyrna) 3; quillaia, (@ Valparaiso) 744, (@ Talcahuano) 163; saffron (@ Valencia), 2; sandalwood, 248; scammony (@ Smyrna), 20; storax, (@ Smyrna) 5, (@ Trieste) 2; tamarinds (@ Antigua), 76; traga anth (@ Bushire), 367; turmeric, (@ Calcutta) 299, (@ Cochin) 45, (@ Bombay) 380; wax, bees', (@ Aden) 15, (@ Jamaica) 41, (@ Valparaiso) 7, (@ Talcahuano) 248, (@ Mogador) 45.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market shows little or no improvement, and the general tone continues quiet. The hot weather is interfering considerably with the output of soda crystals, &c. There are no important alterations in values to be recorded.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder in moderate request only, at unchanged rates of 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, on rails, for softwood casks, and 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool. Caustic soda, too, is only moving off slowly, but ruling values show no change: 76 to 77-per-cent, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.* per ton; 70-per-cent, 10*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 63-per-cent, 9*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali continues to maintain a very firm position, and is moving well at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in bags, free on rails at works. Soda crystals in steady request, and firm at 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda still keep very quiet, and prices are a shade easier: potash, 3*½d.* to 3*¾d.* per lb., and soda, 3*¾d.* to 3*½d.* per lb. Yellow prussiate of potash shows no change, but the tone is still very weak,

and comparatively little is being done: 5*½d.* to 5*¾d.* per lb. s the figure for best Lancashire makes. Bicarbonate of soda in fair request, and steady at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 5-cwt. casks, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake steady, at 29*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* per ton, in bulk, free on rails. Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts), 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in bags, free on rails. Silicates of soda, various qualities, moving steadily at late rates: 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 100° Tw., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, in usual casks, with customary differences for other packages. Hyposulphite of soda moving steadily: casks, ½-cwt., 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton; and 1-cwt. kegs, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

BENZOLS have developed a firmer tone, and are dearer, 90-per-cent. being now quoted 9*½d.*, and 50-per-cent. 9*¾d.* to 1*0d.*

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, July 10.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta is now obtainable at 3*½d.* to 3*¾d.* per lb., according to quantity. Some further arrivals are expected shortly, and this has a tendency to depress the market. First-pressure French is moving off slowly at prices ranging from 1*d.* ex-quay to 3*½d.* ex-store. English first-pressure continues to move off slowly.

ACACIA.—The low prices which have been ruling lately have brought forward buyers. Further sales of good white Soudan sorts are reported at 50*s.*; 1 ton mixed hard amber and soft white has changed hands at 49*s.* Small Ghezirah gum has been selling in considerable quantity at 30*s.*, while 8 serons of small fine white realised 40*s.* per cwt.

IRISH MOSS.—Eight bales just landed of common quality have been sold from the quay at 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

TURPENTINE is steady at 28*s.* per cwt.

BEEWAX remains steady at the recent values given for Chilean, but there are buyers at slightly under current rates.

HONEY.—There have been fairly large arrivals of Chilean of the new crop. All grades are well represented. Sales of Chilean new crop are reported at 22*s.*

BALSAM COPAIBA.—One barrel Maranham arrived during the week and has been sold at auction at 2*s.*

SPERMACETI, CHILIAN.—Notwithstanding the reduced limits placed upon this by importers no business has resulted. 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. is asked.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, July 9.

Our drug-market in general is quiet; there are only a very few articles meeting with interest from the buyers.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet, at 365*m.* per 100 kilos.

ACID, CITRIC, is a shade easier, and quoted at 285*m.* per 100 kilos.

ANISE (RUSSIAN) is dull, at 33*m.* per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU.—Quite unchanged, at 11*¾m.* per kilo.

CAMPOR (REFINED) is offered by second-hand holders at 440*m.* per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK.—Very quiet and unaltered, at 95*m.* per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED.—Owing to the arrival of some 100 bales of Morocco seed the market is again easier, and fair new crop Morocco cumin can be bought at from 56*m.* to 58*m.* per 100 kilos., according to quality. New-crop Malta seed is quoted at 62*m.* to 63*m.* per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium.—Stocks are very small, and holders ask 410*m.* to 425*m.* per 100 kilos. for spot, but next week there are expected some lots to arrive from Russia, which are offered at cheaper rates.

ERGOT OF RYE is easier, at 430*m.* per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL, 24*m.* per kilo.

SENEGAL-ROOT.—Western is unchanged, at 395*m.* per 100 kilos.

STAR ANISE.—The price for seed is 120*m.* per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX.—The market is very firm, and large sales have been made during the last week. Fine yellow is now quoted at 140*m.* to 160*m.* per 100 kilos.; medium, 125*m.* per 100 kilos.; and grey, 117*½m.* to 120*m.* per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is firmly held, at 63*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS.—Castor oil is tending firmer, owing to advancing prices of castor beans; first-pressing, in barrels, July, 57*m.*; August-December, 56*m.* per 100 kilos. paid. Linseed oil is improving, with an increasing demand. Cod-liver oil is firm, at 67*m.* per barrel.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—The price for peppermint oil, HGH brand, is 640*m.* per lb., while Japanese oil is quoted 7*m.* per kilo. Star-anise oil quiet, at 11*¾m.* per kilo.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, July 11, 3.3 P.M.—Refined camphor in second hands is unchanged at 438*n.* per 100 kilos. Japan wax is firmer at 63*n.* per 100 kilos. Lycopodium is selling at 435*m.* per 100 kilos., and Carnauba wax is firmer in tone.

NEW YORK, July 11, 3.33 P.M.:—The market movements are dull. Opium is advancing, and now sells at \$3.25 per lb. Oil of peppermint (HGH) is higher at \$1.30 per lb. Sarsaparilla is firm at 7½c. per lb. Hydrastis canadensis is firmer at 45c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Some business has been passing this week at unchanged rates.

ALOES.—There are no new arrivals, and old stock is being drawn upon. Several parcels of fair livery, part capey, sorts will be offered at the next sales.

ARROWROOT.—Queensland in auction on Wednesday was bought in at 2d. per lb. Fine Bermuda partly sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM, CANADA, is very scarce, business has been done recently at 1s. 7d. net.

BALSAM TOLU.—No business has been done since the last auctions. For a few cases of small tins on the spot 1s. 4d. per lb. is asked.

BENZON.—Of fair Palembang seconds a few cases have been sold at 47s. 6d. to 50s. Siam benzoïn is very scarce, and old stock is now being brought out. Of Sumatra some more has been sold at 8½. to 8½. 5s., and a small parcel at 9½.

CAMPHOR.—It is interesting to note that this year only 37 boxes of camphor have been exported from Canton and Hong Kong to the Continent compared with 14,197 in the same period (January-May) in 1900, and 11,917 in 1899. A Hong Kong report dated June 7 says, "Monopoly unchanged, no transactions reported."

CANTHARIDES.—The present quotation for Russian new crop is 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New bark on the spot is still quoted at 25s. to 26s. per cwt. according to quantity, whilst old bark is scarce at 29s. cwt. To arrive 22s. c.i.f. is quoted.

CETACEUM (American Spermæti) is ½d. down and the price now is 1s. 2d. to buy.

CHAMOMILES are firm on a basis of 75s. to 76s. London terms. The Belgian crop is reported to be looking all right.

CINCHONA.—Our Amsterdam correspondent writes that 425 bales (40,523 kilos) Java bark have been added to the auction to be held there on July 18, so that the total amount to be offered on that date is now 4,715 bales, 259 cases (450,752 kilos.) Java cinchona-bark, besides 5 cases (312 kilos.) quinine. These 5 cases contain 79.01 per cent., 79.44 per cent., 79.61 per cent., 10.32 per cent., 8.37 per cent. sulphate of quinine, and are therefore not entirely pure.

The Board of Trade returns show the following statistics:—

| Imports. | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|----|----------|
| 1900 | June | 7,107 cwt. | at | 14,868½. |
| 1901 | " | 3,836 " | " | 7,728½. |
| 1900 | 1st half | 30,978 " | " | 66,110½. |
| 1901 | " | 22,597 " | " | 57,257½. |
| Exports. | | | | |
| 1900 | June | 3,947 cwt. | at | 11,064½. |
| 1901 | " | 3,494 " | " | 10,650½. |
| 1900 | 1st half | 25,043 " | " | 61,559½. |
| 1901 | " | 12,968 " | " | 34,874½. |

In their July circular Messrs. Woodhouse remark that in spite of the temporary depression in the quinine market the present statistical position, taken as a whole, cannot be considered unfavourable. On the one hand, the exports of bark from Java for first six months show an increase of about 1,100,000 Amst. lbs. compared with last year, and 130,000 lbs. compared with 1899, but this is probably more than balanced by decrease in exports from British India. It will be noticed that during the last three years the exports from Java during last six months of the year have been nearly the same as a total, though they have differed very much month by month. They have averaged slightly over 1,000,000 lbs. per month. The stocks of bark in London (which are now 11,107 packages, against 16,598 packages in 1900) were reduced by 7,600 packages last year between July 1 and October 31. A similar reduction this year would not leave London with much stock. The stock of quinine is now slightly the largest of recent years, but as importations since January 1 are 200,000 oz. less, and deliveries 100,000 oz. more, it is evident that it must compare more favourably with last year now than it did on December 31.

After all, it only represents about three months of the world's consumption, and in the absence of stocks of bark it forms the only reserve to meet any extra demand that might arise. Consumption shows a marked increase this year, especially in the United States, British India, and Italy.

COCA-LEAVES.—Thin green Truxillo leaves are selling at 1s. 2d. per lb.

COCAINE.—Crude is very scarce. It is difficult to get good workable material, and the price of the hydrochloride is well maintained.

COLCHICUM-SEED.—New seed is offered in small quantities at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

COPAIBA.—Maranham is quoted at 2s. 4d. per lb., and Bahia at 1s. 8d. per lb. The price for B.P. in tins and cases is 2s. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—For first white crystals on the spot 73s. to 74s. per cwt. is wanted; for powder 75s. to 76s. is the price, and 76s. for 95 per cent. foreign.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES.—The price for new leaves (foreign) is 38s.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—There is a little more inquiry for this article, and there is a fresh arrival of 18 cases.

ERGOT is in a strong position this week, and the price is 2s. 4d. per lb., London terms. In Hamburg for new crop Spanish, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d., f.o.b., is quoted. The stock here is reported as being very low.

GALLS.—For Persian galls higher prices are asked. A few lots have been placed at 65s., but there is no large demand.

GENTIAN-ROOT is scarce and rather dearer. The present price is 15s. to 16s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GOLDEN SEAL.—Autumn dug has been in better demand and the price in New York advanced to 50c., now 47½c. is quoted in some quarters. In London 2s. 3d. net is quoted for spot goods.

GUAIACUM is still very scarce, but 10 cases are reported to arrive.

GUM OLIBANUM.—There has been little inquiry, and sales have occurred including middling badly garbled drop at 32s. 6d. to 35s., and garblings and siftings at 22s.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—For finer qualities there is some demand at 12½. 5s. to 13½. 10s., finest quality is offered up to 16½. Business has been done this week in lower quality gum at 30s. to 45s.

GUMS.—The sales of water gums took place to-day, but were exceptionally slow, and business was neglected. Gum Arabic good sorts can be bought at 50s. to 55s. Arrivals of Turkey sorts are coming in freely, and that is undoubtedly depressing the market.

HENBANE.—The price for picked foreign biennial leaves is now 4s. 6d. per lb. The English crop has been on the whole varied. Some fields were exceptionally good, and others entirely unproductive.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The stock of 1901 crop at Trieste at the end of June amounted to 115,500 kilos. The prices have gone up considerably in consequence of the short crop, and the demand is lively. The prices f.o.b. Trieste for pressed bales of about 200 kilos. are 135s. to 148s. for wild, 114s. to 131s. for closed, 67s. to 85s. for half-open, and 63s. to 66s. for open qualities.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio ipecacuanha keeps steady, and 12s. per lb. must still be paid for good root; inferior qualities may be obtained down to 11s. 6d. Business in Cartagena ipecacuanha is almost a dead letter, but some business has been done at 6s. 1d. per lb. There has been an arrival of 40 packages Rio and 25 packages Cartagena, and only moderate quantities are being taken out of the warehouse in both instances.

MENTHOL.—There is an upward tendency in this article, as it is currently reported that the Japan market has been cleared. The spot-price is now 11s. 6d. per lb., and, in 5-case lots, 11s. 3d.

MYRRH.—Good sorts have been sold in a small way at 80s. per cwt.

OIL, ANISE, STAR—The price on the spot is nominally 5s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, BERGAMOT—The price is 8s. 10d. per lb.

OIL, CASSIA—From Hong Kong, under date June 7, we hear that the market has been fluctuating, but closed firm at 3s. 3d. for 80-85-per-cent. aldehyde, 2s. 9½d. for 75-80 per cent., and 2s. 7½d. for 70-75 per cent. on that market. Sales had amounted to 50 piculs, and about 150 piculs were left in stock at that date. The prices here are unaltered, and business is nil.

OIL, CASTOR—The market continues steady. For Hull make firsts are quoted at 29½d. 5s. per ton and seconds at 28½d. 5s. per ton for July-August deliveries. For September-December deliveries, equal monthly quantities, firsts are 28½d. 10s. per ton and seconds 27½d. 10s. per ton, barrels included, delivered free ex wharf, London. Calcutta reports (June 20) arrival of up-country and dalsee seeds to be fairly large; but there have been no arrivals from the Madras Coast. Owing to strong demand, prices are well maintained. Prices for oil have been on the decline owing to improved production and limited demand.

OIL, CITRONELLA—Twenty tons, in drums, sold last week at 8½d. per lb., c.i.f., autumn shipment London.

OIL, COD LIVER—Owing to the constant stormy weather the catch at Finmarken is poor, says our Bergen correspondent. Writing on July 6 he says the market is calm but firm at the unaltered quotation of 64s. per barrel for non-congealing. The price of natural oils is constantly rising. From Aalsund we hear that the price has advanced to 63s. f.o.b. The exports from Bergen amount to 5,610½ barrels, against 4,120 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, LEMON, is a little firmer and the price now for ordinary qualities is 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

OILS, MITCHAM—The fields of lavender and peppermint are fairly good this summer. The peppermint crop is unequal and lavender better than last year, but the heads are rather weak.

OIL, ORANGE—Business is quiet; the present price is 5s. 1d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT—All brands of American oil of peppermint are firmer, and a good deal of business has been done this week. The price for HGH brand is 6s. 6d. net, c.i.f., the spot price being 6s. 9d. per lb. The price asked in New York is reported to be 7s. 1d., c.i.f. (but see our cablegram). Other brands are quoted here as follows:—D & O, 5s. 9d. per lb.; Wayne County oil, 5s. per lb.; and JBH, 4s. 9d. per lb. There is a firm market at 3s. 6d. per lb. for Japanese demethylised oil, but not much business is being done. Sales of 40-per-cent. oil have been made at 6s. 6d., and the price now asked is 6s. 9d. per lb.

OIL, STAR-ANISE—Business is dull, with sales on the spot at 5s. 3d. per lb.; for arrival there are sellers at 4s. 10d., c.i.f.

OIL, TURPENTINE, is firm, and dearer for forward delivery. The American spot price is 27s. 3d.; August, 27s. 3d. to 27s. 4½d.; September-December, 27s. 6d. to 27s. 7½d.; January-April, 28s. 6d. to 28s. 7½d.

OTTO OF ROSE—Samples of the new Bulgarian crop are advised. The quality is better than that of last year, but the quantity, as already reported, is rather less. The official price is not yet fixed, but an advance of 1s. to 2s. per oz. would not be a surprise.

OPIMUM—A fair amount of business has been doing on this market since our last report, but values are well maintained, and the market generally is firm. The following are the prices:—Tokat, 14s.; Salonica (manufacturing), 11s. 6d.; Alexandretta Malatia, 9s.; Karahissar, 8s. 3d.; and Smyrna, 8s. 6d. per lb.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5—There has been practically no change in the article during the past week, and the only sales to report are 5 cases "druggists'" sort at 9s. per lb., which were bought by speculators. The recent heavy rains have done some damage to the crop, and it is now impossible to estimate what the yield will turn out. The market is firm, with no sellers.

SMYRNA, June 28—Reports from the various districts of Anatolia are discouraging. The late rains have caused serious damage to the crops, and exporters who have orders in hand are

hurrying to execute them, even paying increased prices. Under these conditions 84 cases Adette and Karahissar have sold at the equivalent of 9s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., European port, for export. The arrivals up to date number 4,457 cases, comprising 214 cases of new crop, against 3,151 cases (325 new) at the same time last year. A telegram from Salonica confirms previous advices as to the yield of that promise being about 1,300 cases. From Angora reports state a reduction in the yield on last year, but in Sivas and Mamurel-ul-Azis the yields are greater. It therefore appears certain that the total opium yield of the empire will be about 6,500 cases, as against 7,000 cases at the last valuation. Twenty-one cases Karahissar have been sent to Constantinople.

Another report states that the crop will be under 5,500 cases. The Smyrna stock on June 29 now 1,721 cases, against 1,196 on the same date last year, and in Constantinople 181, against 50.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is rather firmer. Large crystals are quoted 40s. per cwt., small at 35s. per cwt. on spot.

QUICKSILVER—The imports of the metal during June amounted to 426,300 lbs., and for the first half of the year 1,983,544 lbs., the values being 52,091l. and 242,692l. Last year's figures were abnormally low and are not comparable, but in June, 1899, the imports were 837,125 lbs., and for the half-year, 3,295,629 lbs. The exports in 1900 and 1901 were:—

| | June | | First Half | |
|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|
| | 1900 | 1901 | 1900 | 1901 |
| Lbs. ... | 64,645 | 401,711 | 932,673 | 1,133,880 |
| £ ... | 8,026 | 47,881 | 111,655 | 135,861 |

QUININE—A quiet tone still prevails in this market, and the business transacted since our last report has been done at 1s. 3d. per oz. It is easier now, and there are sellers at 1s. 2¾d.

RHUBARB—Rather more deliveries than usual have taken place of mixed qualities. There are no new arrivals, and stocks are getting low.

ROSE-PETALS—Prices are a little easier since our last report, and 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., c.i.f., is the present quotation.

SARSAPARILLA—Some large arrivals are reported, and if they come forward, we shall probably see lower prices. The last quotations were 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for good. Lima-Jamaica is selling slowly at 1s. 2d. per lb.

SCAMMONY-ROOT—The scarcity in this article which has existed for some past has been relieved by the arrival of 25 bales, for which 32s. 6d. is asked.

SEEDS—Dutch *Caraway* is slow of sale at 24s. to 25s. per cwt. Morocco *Coriander* tending lower, the present quotation being 11s. to 12s. per cwt. *Cumin* seed is easier for Morocco at 23s. to 23s. per cwt. according to quality, but there is very little demand. *Canary* seed steady at 31s. to 32s. per quarter for Turkish. Bold clean Morocco *Linseed* is offering to arrive at 55s. to 60s. per qr. *Fenugreek* is neglected, and the new crop of Morocco is reported to be small in quantity; there are sellers, however, at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA ROOT—The position seems to grow stronger, as the new crop is not being gathered so freely as at this time last year; 1s. 4½d. per lb, c.i.f., is now the nearest quotation, and even at this figure it is not offered firm. The spot price is 1s. 6d. per lb., net, and business has been done at that.

SERPENTARY-ROOT has advanced in price after being down for some considerable time. The price is 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

SPICES—The market continues very quiet, although the public sales on Wednesday were small—only a few parcels found buyers, the bulk being withdrawn. *Cochin Ginger* was bought in at 90s. per cwt. for bold cut, 65s. for medium, and 50s. for small, 50s. for bold rough in cases, 38s. for washed rough, and at 31s. for cuttings. *Zanzibar Cloves* are quiet after being dearer; the feature is the firmness of spot as compared with distant delivery. Dull quality was bought in at 4d. per lb., the quotation for October-December delivery being about 3¾d. Bright red East Indian *Capsicums* on stalk were bought in at 25s. per cwt. *Pimento* sold at 2¾d. per lb. for ordinary rather mixed grey. *Cassia-lignea* sold

"without reserve" at easier rates; new selected at 41s. 6d. per cwt.; and common *China-cinnamon* at 22s. 6d. per cwt. West India *Mace* sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for fair red. *Pepper* dull and slow of sale; Singapore black was bought in at 6½d. per lb., and estate East India at 6d. per lb. Fine washed Singapore white was bought in at 10½d., and good at 10¼d. per lb. Penang white was bought in at 8½d. per lb.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The price for Italian powder is 42s. 6d. and for American powder 40s. is asked.

VALERIAN.—The price is now up to 26s. per cwt, c.i.f.

VANILLA.—The prospects of a good crop in Seychelles have been realised, and the export of vanilla from the islands this year, says a correspondent, will probably be at least 50 per cent. greater than in any previous year. There is a large amount of short vanilla, but the quality compares favourably with that of other seasons.

WAX, BEES'.—Very little business has been done this week, and there are only sales of one or two small lots of Zanzibar wax at 6l. 15s. One or two parcels of Madagascar wax are now landing.

Wood-vinegar.

Consequent upon the Leipziger Bank failure the Cassel Treber-Trocknung Company, which had been financed by the bank, has suspended payment. The company includes a combination of German acetic-acid and wood-alcohol producers, and the bank had 87,000,000m. in it.

Bermuda Arrowroot.

There are two arrowroot-factories in Bermuda, one of which, recently established, is equipped with modern plant, and is capable of producing a large quantity. The growth and manufacture of arrowroot, which were at one time important industries in Bermuda, have, from various causes, greatly declined in recent years, and the question whether with improved appliances by which the starch can be extracted from the raw material with greater economy, the industry can be revived, is one which excites the interest of those who are watchful for the future welfare of the colony. The exports from Bermuda during 1900 were valued at 2,242l., against 460l. in 1899.

Exports from Bolivia.

The following products of Bolivia were brought to the port of Antofagasta, Chili, during 1900, for re-export, principally to Europe:—

| | Met. tons* |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Sulphur | 0.096 |
| Pepper | 0.182 |
| Antimony | 1,083 |
| Bismuth... .. | 85 |
| Borate of lime | 4,589 |
| Coca-leaves | 34 |
| Arrowroot | 0.701 |
| Matico (royal sage) | 2 |
| Peruvian bark | 50 |

Paraffin-wax.

The consumption of paraffin-wax has considerably increased of late years, judging by the exports from the United States. The exports from that part of the world for the fiscal year ending June, 1899-1900, were 182,153,000 lbs., against 174,844,000 lbs. in 1898-99 and 154,628,000 lbs. in 1897-98. In spite of this large increase the demand has greatly exceeded the supply, and for some time past there has been a scarcity of spot-stuff. In fact, producers have been quite unable to execute orders for forward deliveries with their usual promptitude. The chief reason is to be found in the fact that the imports into the United Kingdom so far this year have been exceptionally light compared with the two previous years. In London the quotations for refined range from 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., as compared with 4d. to 4¾d. in June last. There has been a good business at these prices, and although the question of an advance has been talked about it has not been decided to make any notable change in the quotations, chiefly because there is no speculation to back it up.

Platinum in the Ural.

In a report on the mineral and metallurgical industries of Russia, written by Mr. Cooke, British Commercial Agent in Russia, it is stated that the platinum output remains stationary, in spite of the Ural's exceptional position as the producer of 96 per cent. of the world's supply. Last year's output of 332 poods (174,846 oz. troy) was less than that of 1899 (363 poods, or

191,172 oz. troy), when prices were lower. The cause is evidently the absence of new discoveries of this metal in the Ural, its zone of distribution being very limited. Hitherto platinum has been met with only in alluvial form. The reports of the activity of gold and platinum companies, founded by foreigners in the Ural, present for the most part a deplorable picture, shares falling from 60 per cent. to 90 per cent., the majority of these concerns giving no dividends. The new Platinum Industrial Company, which bought up a group of the most productive platinum-mines, counting on an annual yield of 130 poods, only produced 50 poods.

Sulphate of Copper in Greece.

Mr. Consul Wood, of Patras, in the course of his report on the commerce of the Morea for 1900, states that, owing to the "peronosporos," a malady peculiar to vines, sulphate of copper is likely to become one of the most important items in the trade of the country. It is reckoned that about 7,000 to 8,000 tons will be required annually, and this will almost all be imported from abroad, as the local output can never assume large proportions. Last year, owing to the importation of parcels from the United Kingdom which were adulterated with sulphate of iron and other substances, an attempt was made by local manufacturers to decry the British article; but, luckily, the innate conviction of the Greek in British trade-honesty prompted most importers to sift this question, and they have found that, by applying to the proper quarters, they can obtain the genuine article containing 98 to 99 per cent. of sulphate of copper, and it is most probable that on equal terms the principal portion of the requirements will be imported from the United Kingdom. The Currant Bank called for tenders for the supply of 2,000 tons of sulphate of copper, and although there was much competition to secure this order, the contract was given to the firm offering the British chemical at 23l. 10s., c.i.f. Patras.

Hong-Kong Trade.

A Colonial Office report, dealing with the trade of Hong-Kong for 1899 (!), has been issued this week, and, although it runs to forty-four pages, it deals principally with matters outside the range of the drug-trade. One might have expected a table giving figures relative to leading exports, but perhaps it is interesting to know that the "principal exports were kerosene and rice." Dealers in preserved ginger may be pleased to learn (if they do not already know) that the manufacture of that comestible has assumed large dimensions in the colony, the principal market being Great Britain. This industry was formerly confined to Canton, but several large factories have been removed from that town to Hong-Kong. Soy is another article the manufacture of which has been attracted to Hong-Kong. There are also five soap-factories, the latest addition being under the management of a German firm; while for the manufacture of vermilion, which is exported to Bombay, Japan, and North China, there are seven small factories. With the acquisition of the New Territory, which affords room for expansion, manufactures in Hong-Kong are likely to increase to a considerable extent in the near future. This is the opinion of Governor Sir H. A. Blake, who has the honour to transmit the report to Mr. Chamberlain.

The Camphor Monopoly.

The vernacular papers report that the Japanese authorities contemplate the creation of a monopoly to cover the sale of the camphor manufactured in Japan outside of Formosa. The camphor industry in Japan has made great progress in recent years, and threatens to endanger the monopoly in Formosa. Mr. Gato, chief of the Formosan Administration Bureau, has framed a scheme for the restriction of the camphor industry in Japan, and recently laid the scheme before Government. It is understood that the camphor-monopoly law will be put in operation in Japan, in order that sufficient protection may be given to the industry in Formosa.

The construction of an additional building to the Kobé branch of the Formosan Camphor Bureau at Ono, Hyogo, and the improvement of machinery and plant having been completed, operations for refining camphor will be commenced shortly. Three oil engines of 17, 5, and 3 horse power have been fitted. The number of operatives has been gradually increased, and there are now 53 men and women employed, in addition to a technical expert. About 20,000 lbs. of camphor recently refined for trial was delivered to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., who shipped it to India and Australia.

AT THE National Rifle Meeting on Wednesday, a silver cup, given by Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co., of Bow, for the encouragement of rifle clubs, was shot for at 200 and 500 yards.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING."—"I have always looked upon 'The Art of Dispensing' as an excellent work, and in the latest edition many additional particulars have been given which make it a most desirable book to have in one's possession; and one which is of use not only to the tyro, but to the practical dispenser."—MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., F.L.S.

* Of 2,204.6 lbs.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Improper Motion.

SIR,—In your report of last Wednesday's Council-meeting there are two slight inaccuracies I should be glad to have corrected. In accordance with an understanding publicly agreed on at the June Council-meeting, I placed on the agenda a notice of motion. It had regard to the remark made by the Vice-President when ruling out of order Mr. Glyn-Jones' motion on April 3.

(a) In the notes at the head of your report you say "Mr. Taylor . . . was induced at the last moment to withdraw it." If the word "induced" is used here to indicate either persuasion or bargaining, I wish to say no attempt was made to persuade me, neither was the withdrawal the subject of any bargain.

(b) In your report of the actual discussion you say "since he had been in London an intimation had been given him to withdraw it." This would imply an order to withdraw, and no such order was given, nor was any threat made which influenced me by fear.

I was simply informed of what would follow if my resolution was carried. I neither desired this result, nor cared to have the responsibility charged upon me of having brought it about, and so withdrew. I still think that the matter would have best been dealt with by the erasure I desired. I enclose the paper from which I read my statement. Please append copy to my letter, and return the original to me.

Yours, &c.,
Bolton, July 6.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Statement read at Council-meeting July 3, 1901.

I placed this notice of motion on the agenda in perfect good faith in consequence of what took place at the last Council-meeting, and I had no desire to censure anyone. I have not acted in collusion with anyone, and my only wish was to see performed what I thought to be a simple act of justice. Since coming to London, however, an intimation has been made to me in consequence of which I now say I shall not move the resolution standing in my name, and I shall not hold myself responsible for anything occurring as the result of this withdrawal.

What is an Apothecary?

SIR,—With respect to your editorial, "What is an Apothecary?" may I remind you that the general public take him to be some variety of druggist, whereas he was formerly a medical practitioner. Since 1886, when surgery was added to his examinations, he is fully recognised by the General Medical Council as possessing all the rights necessary for satisfying the Medical (and Surgical) Acts, and for "registration" as a medical and surgical practitioner, physician and surgeon, or apothecary. But this last old-fashioned term, which appears to mislead the public as to what he really is empowered to practise, had much better be dropped, since it has outlived its age. Suppose A, an L.S.A., and B, some other equally erudite practitioner, to be neighbours, and B. were to sneer at A., and mislead people into the belief that he is only an apothecary, or say A. is not a physician, &c., such would signify to the lay mind more than it would to anyone properly well up in medical ethics, and would covertly imply that A. is not a properly-qualified practitioner in medicine and surgery. In such a case the Association of Physicians and Surgeons will hold that this unprofessional conduct is covered by the clause you quote in its concluding sentence—viz., "or in other ways prejudice them in the eyes of patients." As to the title of this Association being self-imposed, this title was not used until the authority was given by the Society of Apothecaries to holders of the L.S.A. diploma, the full text of which authority you

have already published. In conclusion, I am sure that you, Sir, personally, have no desire to test the legality of these shifting affairs; nor yet do you wish to perpetuate any injustice to the oft-time much-maligned L.S.A.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

PERCY G. LODGE,
President of the Association of Physicians
and Surgeons.

July 5.

SIR,—I for one of the apothecaries am not wroth with you for your statement of what you believe to be the right and wrong of a matter, as I have always found your paper impartial and fair. The reason why apothecaries under the new Act insist on using the title "surgeon" is that the word "apothecary" does not imply a right to practise surgery. You know that a bone-setter, or a chemist who practises surgery, cannot be prosecuted under the Apothecaries Act. Why, then, should a man who is qualified legally to practise surgery be content with the title "apothecary," which does not announce to the public his qualification? The preamble of the Medical Act, 1858, states that it was passed so "that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners." Section 2 of the Medical Act, 1886, which is to be construed as one with the Medical Acts by its preamble, states that "a person shall not be registered unless he has passed such qualifying examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery as is in this Act mentioned." It gives no new title to anyone, but the fact of being qualified under it gives one a right to announce this to the public, so that they may distinguish a person who is qualified to practise surgery. If L.S.A.s under the 1886 Act be not entitled to call themselves surgeons it is equally certain that men qualified in surgery in virtue of university degrees or licences are not entitled to do so, but I will leave them to take up the cudgels for themselves.

I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

L.S.A.LOND. (202/66.)

SIR,—In your article under the above heading you confined yourself more to what an apothecary is not, than what he is. It strikes me he is a gentleman who can only have cause for complaint with regard to his titles, and these are hardly all that could be desired, because of the unsettled condition in which the law rests at present. His other privileges are all that could be desired. He can enjoy all the advantages of a pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist—but cannot call himself either—without this one much-lamented drawback: he can prescribe for a pain without a penalty of 20s. hanging over his head. He can practise and hold appointments as a surgeon, and recover fees for advice and medicines. He can practise medicine and midwifery, and hold appointments as physician. He can hold Army and Navy appointments, or any other Government medical appointment which he can get. But, Sir, according to your article, he cannot call himself either physician or surgeon; although he might, if he wished, brand himself as a registered medical practitioner, which, after all, is the only qualification now required to enable medical men to recover their fees, &c. With regard to the title "Physician," and the effect of the Hunter case thereon, much might be said on both sides. The legal aspect will not be settled until the R.C.P. brings the matter before the Court, in form of injunction restraining an L.S.A. from using the title "Physician." The case will then turn on, What is a physician, and what are the rights of the R.C.P. concerning the use of that title? It may be that a physician is a diplomate of a Royal College of Physicians; but, in any case, any decision which would prevent an L.S.A. from using the title would also prevent an M.D. from using it, for the only claim which a Doctor of Medicine could have to the title "Physician" is that he can practise as a physician; this also applies to the L.S.A.

I am, yours truly,

L.R.C.S.I. (204/37.)

["Can the Ethiopian change his skin, and the leopard his spots?" Our correspondents advance excellent reasons for the inadequacy of their title "Apothecary," and we agree with them that the title has served its day; and so, probably, has the Society of Apothecaries. The purpose of its foundation was to supply apothecaries, not physicians and surgeons. Other bodies were authorised by Crown and State to supply physicians and surgeons, and the Medical Acts, while providing for a uniform minimum

of qualification in registered medical practitioners, do not repeal or extend pre-existing rights as to titles. We may also remind Mr. Lodge that, although he and other Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries may consider the title "apothecary" to mean a druggist, if any druggist in England and Wales use the title he would infringe the Apothecaries Act. It is different in Scotland; indeed, there was an advertisement in last week's *C. & D.* for an apothecary for a Glasgow hospital, a chemist and druggist being required. The titles of university medical graduates do not at all depend upon what the apothecary may or may not call himself, but are according to the powers granted to their universities by charter.—EDITOR.]

Practitioner (205/8) also writes, but adds nothing to what has already been stated.

The Tabloid Way.

SIR,—I have just had a woman in who asked, in all seriousness, if we kept "whisky and soda tabloids," and as we did not, she wanted to know if we stocked "beer tabloids." She had sent "tea tabloids" to her son in South Africa, and he had written her to get some of the others—"all chemists stocked 'em," he said, and the poor woman, having exhausted the Barnsley chemists, is now off to Sheffield for them. The possibilities of "whisky and soda tabloids" and "Bass beer tabloids" is hereby affectionately commended to the notice of B., W. & Co.

Barnsley, July 4.

ARTHUR OGLESBY.

An Old Sneer.

SIR,—The annotator of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is a man singularly lacking in originality. A good many years ago somebody stumbled on the statement that Scottish chemists use apprentices as a medium for cheap labour, and this writer pounced on the sneer and has made it his own ever since. That he has made it do duty in almost every issue of the journal goes to show that he is not overburdened with fresh ideas. It would be unworthy of notice, were it not for the fact that certain chemists, who use what "appears in print" instead of submitting their own intellectual faculties to the fatigues of contemplative exercise, are beginning to echo this particularly parrot-like refrain. There never was a more stupid, or more unworthy, sneer indulged in. To begin with, chemists in Scotland do not find apprentices a source of cheap labour. The terms here are altogether different from the terms in England, although the "Annotator" does not exhibit sufficient knowledge of pharmaceutical affairs to warrant us in inferring that he knows this. In place of taking a premium with apprentices, we pay them fair wages. In the second place, it is an unworthy calumny of an honourable class of men to insinuate—as is done in the current number of the *P. J.*—that chemists do not endeavour to train their apprentices from the outset of their careers properly. Many chemists not only allowed time for study when there was a Preliminary examination to pass, but paid half the class-fees of their apprentices, and in Scotland every facility has been given at all times for apprentices to learn all branches of our profession thoroughly. Our mode of dealing with apprentices in Scotland is far ahead of that of England, and taken all round the results have always been far ahead too. I certainly think that every chemist ought in his own interest to keep a qualified assistant, when he finds that his business will afford that and a reasonable income to himself, but it is the master's interest that this serves, and not the interests of apprentices. It allows the master more freedom, but gives the apprentices a poorer chance of learning their business properly. In shops where the masters themselves take full charge the apprentices are the real helps in all departments of the business. They are carefully taught how to do everything about the shop, and there is not a man carrying on a large business in which many assistants are required who does not know that these lads at the end of their apprenticeship are the pick of the flock. On the other hand, in shops where many assistants are kept the apprentices become mere drudges. Their time is spent in finishing off proprietary articles, packing and unpacking, filling bins with bottles, taking in goods, and all the other work about the place which is calculated to show them how not to learn their business. If there are porters for this heavy kind of work, the apprentices spend most of their time larking with each other in the store-rooms and cellars. Nobody wants

them to appear at the counters, the assistants won't be bothered with them in the dispensary, and the master is in his office, "caring for none of these things."

On the same page "Annotator" talks glibly about professional status, and calls pharmacists "craftsmen." Will he kindly turn up any popular dictionary, and see whether by any stretch of imagination he can make this word out to mean anything but a tool-wielder, a hand-worker, as distinguished from a headworker? Will he kindly supply me with any one single case in which a lawyer, or a doctor, or a clergyman, or a banker (the four professions) calls himself a "craftsman"? If he cannot do this let him either cease calling chemists "craftsmen," or cease lecturing us on professional status.

JAMES REID.

Dumfries, July 8.

Soda-fountains.

SIR,—I will be much obliged if some of your readers who have tried soda-fountains will give their experiences as to the desirability of adding this branch. I should be glad to hear especially as to the prospects of the business in any northern towns where there is not usually a prolonged time of hot weather, and where there is not much holiday business to count upon.

Yours, &c,

NORTHERN. (201/65.)

Bags of Corks.

SIR,—What is the general custom in a warehouse—to weigh, measure, or count corks? An assistant once asked me if I always saw that the number of corks in a bag was correct. Up to then I had taken it for granted that the proper number of corks was sent; since, I have always counted, and only once found tales correct—once there was an overplus, and at times as much as four to five gross short.

C. F. E. (185/30.)

Pharmaceutical Mechanicians.

SIR,—Might I suggest that simple rudimentary questions should be asked students entering upon pharmacy and chemistry in the Preliminary or First examination relating to a knowledge of machinery? My reason in writing is based upon the fact that so many pharmacists' and chemists' businesses now combine with their profession the eminently fashionable aerated-water trade. The combination, I consider, necessitates a knowledge (which would depend upon the individual whether it be increased or no) of aerated-water machinery principally, also that mechanical part which treats of coating pills, making acids on the large and small scale, &c. I offer the suggestion for what it is worth. I may say I have personally felt the want of such knowledge learnt during studying time.

Yours sincerely,

PRO BONO PHARMACIA. (195/61.)

[We know several gifted mechanicians amongst pharmacists, and we agree with our correspondent that mechanical knowledge is valuable to those engaged in pharmacy, but why have an examination in it? Surely there is something we can learn for the love of the thing or the good to come from it.—EDITOR.]

N.B. Executive.

SIR,—I was very much surprised to see "Fairplay's" letter in your issue of June 29, complaining about some of the members of the Executive leaving their places of business with unqualified persons while attending to the professional interests of Scottish pharmacists. I expected in your last issue to have seen a defence of the position of those unselfish men who, at the risk of having their businesses ruined by a misadventure occurring in their absence, have still the fortitude to go forward with their thankless task. Thankless only to such men as "Fairplay," however, for I am glad to say there are not a few among us who recognise the sacrifice those men are making, and feel deeply grateful to them. On looking over the names of the eighteen gentlemen last elected to the Executive, there are only four, or at most five, who can come under the censure of "Fairplay." I chance to know most of those gentlemen, and I should consider it almost a calamity if for a trifle like this we should be deprived of their valuable services. With regard to "Fairplay's" remarks about the Glasgow doctors and their "No Poisons" tickets, surely he does not seriously mean to compare the Executive members and the training

they give their apprentices with the doctors and the training the lads get either in their shops or at the stores. I consider that the superior training which those gentlemen impart to their apprentices quite fits them to take charge in the temporary absence of their masters. I trust the members will not imagine that "Fairplay" expresses the general opinion of Scotch pharmacy, but will continue to administer the affairs of the Executive on common-sense lines as heretofore.

Yours, &c.,

GRATEFUL. (205/58.)

The Stores' System with Assistants.

SIR,—In your "Correspondence" column, I often notice various grumbles of chemists about that ever-recurring theme "the stores"; who say they wonder why any man should sell himself to such. Well, we all strive alike to make as much money as we can, and do as little for it as possible; this is where the "stores" come in. Firstly, the assistant or manager gets much shorter hours; secondly, in most cases, better pay; thirdly, not so much work to do. Now, if chemists, as they say they do, wish to bring about a reform, let them adopt the "store-system" with their assistants, and pay them better, and allow a little more leisure. If they only have a little more consideration for their assistants, they will find they get much more work done, in the long run, and also make it more difficult for the "stores" to obtain men, as I am sure all assistants prefer to work for a private chemist than for a company, provided they get the same advantages.

Yours faithfully,

ONE NOT IN THE "STORES." (198/24.)

Dentists' Titles.

Mr. John O'Duffy and others write on this topic without adding to the facts already stated except that Mr. O'Duffy has, since our last issue, discovered in the *British Journal of Dental Science* for 1877, page 332, an account of "the prosecution of Mr. Gould in 1859 for using the title of surgeon-dentist," in which he came off victorious.

Division of the Minor.

SIR,—Dr. Symes raised the question of dividing the Minor examination at the Council-meeting, and the doctor has earned the applause of all connected with the drug-trade. Dr. Symes has all along shown how well he understands the wants of those whose vested interests are in the retail drug-trade. Dr. Symes was ably supported by Mr. Wootton. Considering that I was gratuitously informed by the official *Journal* after the 1900 election that all the Council were in favour of a divided Minor examination, it is remarkable that none of the seniors who constitute the majority in the Council supported Dr. Symes and Mr. Wootton. Observers of the doings of the Council will have noted that the intention is to force a curriculum; that they have towards that end raised the standard of the examinations and extended the schedule so much that the task of acquiring the Minor certificate is unnecessarily heavy. A side-wind movement is being practised, and it behoves everyone, inside and outside the Society, to make it perfectly certain that no curriculum shall be imposed. The Council profess very considerable powers when it suits themselves. They have taken the power to increase the schedule by by-law, and, if that be legal, then why not divide the Minor examination, seeing they make profession of wishing it and that they have the best interests of the drug-trade at heart?

Yours truly,

St. Andrews, July 9.

WM. R. KERMATH.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

203/40. *Aspirin*.—There is no universal rule as to the duration of the annual holiday in the drug-trade. In some parts of the country a week is given, in other parts a fortnight, the latter probably being the more usual period. An assistant is not entitled to the full period unless he has been a year in the situation, but to a *pro rata* holiday.

204/8. *Pyrethrum*.—Medical practitioners usually get a guinea as a fee for evidence at inquests. In civil actions the fee is a matter of arrangement, and will depend upon the time occupied and the position of the witness.

102/52. *Percy*.—You, having given a glazier instructions to put the glass in the frame, are directly liable for payment, but you can recover from the company. You must pay and send the receipted account to them.

197/32. *F. A. R.*—The advertisement of the asthma-cure does not guarantee to cure, although the prominent wording appears to imply that. The question as to whether your customer is liable or not altogether depends upon the correspondence there has been between her and the Institute. The Medical Act does not exclude persons who are not registered under it from recovering charges for medicines. You may gather advice from the report of a case in the *C. & D.*, May 25, page 860.

200/35. *Furniture* sold a bottle of perfume to a customer who put the bottle on a dressing-table, where it leaked through a minute hole in the bottom of the bottle, and marked the polished wood. The customer claims 1*l.* damages, and "Furniture" asks us our opinion as to his liability. That is entirely a matter of evidence. If he can prove that the bottle had been six months in his possession without leaking (as he assures us) he would win, but in any case 1*l.* damages for a half-inch mark is excessive. "Furniture's" cheapest way out would be to offer to restore the polish. No doubt a polisher would do it for a few shillings.

198/21. *O. B. W.*—The Bloomsbury County Court Judge decided in January, 1896, that arsenical fly-papers are a preparation of arsenic, and a firm of unqualified persons who sold them was fined for infringing the Act. The evidence of two expert witnesses for the Pharmaceutical Society convinced the Judge that the fly-papers were a preparation of arsenic, and the question as to the fly-papers coming within the designation "vermin-killers" did not arise. Arsenical fly-papers should therefore be treated "as a preparation of arsenic," and signed for accordingly.

186/15. *Pharmacist* lives in an English town where extensive drainage-works are being carried on. The contractors for the Corporation have erected a structure directly adjoining his premises, quite shutting off any view of the shop from one side. As a result the traffic has been in a great measure diverted to the other side of the road, and our correspondent's takings have decreased since operations began nearly a year ago. Has he a remedy? [The only case that we know of bearing on this subject is not very encouraging for our correspondent. In the case of *Martin v. the London County Council*, Mr. Justice Kennedy said, "When a local authority carrying out public works under its statutory powers has been guilty of unreasonable delay or obstruction, a person injured thereby can maintain an action only when he can show an injury special to himself as distinct from the public generally." The case then went to the Court of Appeal, who decided there was no evidence that plaintiff had suffered any damage from the excess of the statutory powers, and queried whether an action would lie where the damage done was the same in character and kind as that sustained by other persons in the street.]

192/34. *Inquirer*.—You say that the cod-liver-oil emulsion is "a nourishing medicinal food and tonic," and it is recommended for invalids, presumably as a remedy that will restore them to health, whereby you incur liability. The Board of Inland Revenue decline to advise people how to avoid the medicine stamp-duty, and we are not able to work up sufficient indignation against them for that attitude; it is the Board's business to collect revenue, not to teach people how to evade it. We are shy about printing dogmatic statements of opinion as to what may or may not be liable, because (1) the Board are autocratic in this matter (so may upset us any day), and (2) the things submitted to us are so ingeniously devised to avoid the tax that we would rather see a fight in court than a prosaic settlement of the difficulty in these columns. Where you err is in telling people in glowing language that your emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites is "a medicinal food

... for invalids recommended by the medical profession" and "absolutely the finest on the market." This is an erroneous idea altogether: who ever heard of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites being medicinal? You should say that a teaspoonful of the emulsion is a veritable liquid steak, a tablespoonful combines the advantages of a three-course dinner and a day at Brighton, and a bottle of it surpasses the Nordach treatment. There is no tax on statements of that nature.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

195/44. *High Peak*.—The directions which you propose for the cooling or fever powders will be quite safe.

196/53. *Irishman* has not sent his name and address.

196/65. *Chemicus*.—Your Herb-beer Extract is made with extracts which contain the spores of micro-organisms. Put them and the sacch. ust with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salicylic acid in 1 gal. of hot water, bring to the boil, and keep boiling under cover for at least ten minutes. Allow to cool, add the essence of lemon, and strain. Put in sterilised bottles—i.e., bottles recently heated in an oven.

186/19. *S. & Co.*.—Brick-making.—The standard work on this subject is Davis's (C. T.) "Treatise on the Manufacture of Brick, Tiles, and Terracotta," 1895, 25s. (Sampson Low & Marston). It contains a chapter on enamelled bricks, with recipes, and gives details of the methods of glazing. A smaller book, Dobson's (E.) "Rudimentary Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles," 1899, 3s. (Crosby Lockwood), well earns its title of "rudimentary."

190/33. *P. McC. E.*.—Quincey's "Pharmacopœia Officinalis et Extemporanea," 2nd ed., 1719, is priced in second-hand book-catalogues at 3s. 6d. to 5s. Thomson's "London Dispensatory" fetches about the same.

168/33. *Killie*.—We must have particulars about the asthma-cure before we can judge if it is worth our while examining.

170/50. *L. P. D. S.*.—Essence of Raspberry as your sample:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Succinic acid ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Tartaric acid ... | ... | ... | ... | 3v. |
| Aldehyde ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether acetic ... | ... | ... | ... | 3v. |
| Ether amyl-butyric ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether benzoic ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether butyric ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether formic ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether methyl-salicylic ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether nitrous ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether cœnanthic ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Ether sebacylic ... | ... | ... | ... | 3i. |
| Glycerin ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |
| Rectified spirit ... | ... | ... | ... | 3c. |

Colour with fuchsin.

183/12. *R. W.*.—Books on Photography.—The following are the best books on the subject to sell at from 1s. to 2s. 6d.: Barclay's "Practical Photography for Amateurs," 1s. (Barclay & Sons, Limited); Bothamley's "Manual of Photography," 1s. (Ilford, Limited); Burton's "Modern Photography," 1s. (Piper); Harrison's "Photography for All," 1s. (Iliffe); Hodge's "Elementary Photography," 1s. (Hazzell); Jones's "Introduction to Photography," 2s. 6d. (Iliffe); and "Vogel's "Practical Pocket-book of Photography," 2s. 6d. (Sonnenschein).

183/33. *S. M.*.—You forget that photographic mountant is usually put up in closed vessels, and that therefore the preservative effect of formalin will last longer than paste kept in an open pot.

183/11. *L. A. H. Dub.*.—Cryptogamic Botany.—Bennett (A. W.), "Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany," 16s. (Longman), is good, but there is quite a choice of books on the subject. Is it in reference to fresh-water or sea-water algæ you need the book?

177/12. *Irish Boy*.—The Educational number of the *C. & D.* (September 8, 1900) gives particulars of the books needed for study by would-be graduates in pharmacy.

178/68. *De P.*.—Face-massage.—The following results mostly confirm your premises as to the composition of the various lotions used in the above treatment:—

1. Skin tonic.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Tr. benz. simp. ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iiss. |
| Liq. hamamelidis ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Glycerini ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Aq. rosæ ad ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |

2. Lotion.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Zinci oxidi ... | ... | ... | ... | 3vj. |
| Glycerini ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Aq. rosæ ad ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |

3. Lotion.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Liq. hamamelidis ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Aq. flor. aurantii ad ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |

4. Freckle-lotion.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Zinci sulphocarbol. ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Spt. rosmarini ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Glycerini ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ss. |
| Aq. ad ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iv. |

5. Wrinkle-lotion.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Liq. hamamelidis ... | ... | ... | ... | 3ij. |
| Glyc. ac. borici ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |

176/48. *West Indian*.—There is no work on pharmacy that quite corresponds to the dictionaries of medicine, but "The United States Dispensatory," by Drs. Wood and Bach (Lippincott) in its 2,000 pages contains an excellent survey of what has been done in the pharmacy of materia medica. See a letter on this subject in the *C. & D.*, June 8, page 835.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

1/1. *H. E. H.*.—Maker of Harris's "Sublimior."

199/46. Makers or agents of "Tarine" paper.

191/24. Where can Frækel's nasal irrigator be obtained

205/29. Proprietors of "Kill-kill," a poison for rats and mice.

191/37. Where to obtain Broughton, Bailey & Co.'s violet-powder.

198/33. Makers of "Houprla," a remedy for children's coughs.

202/5. Maker of smelling-bottles bearing local view on outside.

204/28. Where to obtain "De Bois" sandalwood-oil capsules.

203/23. Address of Jergen & Co., makers of Castile soap in tablets.

198/22. Names and addresses of wholesale sellers of cotton waste.

196/73. Makers of pink dome-top recess-labelled ointment-jars.

1/1. Who are actual makers of hand pill-machines?

200/49. Name and address of proprietor of Steel's gont and rheumatic pills.

188/40. Name and maker of a one-solution marking-ink, requiring no heating, and made at Cincinnati, U.S.A.

187/2. Name and address of a medical man within a hundred miles of Carlisle who removes superfluous hair by electrolysis.